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CURRENT BACKGROUND

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Statements by PRC Delegations and Representatives to the United Nations

June - August, 1974*

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World Maritime Administrative Radio Conference Adopts Rational Frequency Allotment Plan for Coast Radiotelephone Stations

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jun. 7, 1974)

the world maritime administrative radio conference sponsored by the international telecommunication union concluded its seven-week meeting here today. prodded by the third world countries, the conference adopted a new, rational frequency allotment plan for coast radiotelephone stations, thus foiling the attempts of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, to continue to monopolize maritime radio high-frequencies.

the conference centred its discussion on the allotment of the frequency bands to maritime radiotelephone service and the revision of the provisions of the maritime radio regulations. according to the old allotment plan worked out by the international telecommunication union in 1941, the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, monopolized most of the maritime radio high-frequencies, whereas the numerous developing countries had only a few frequencies and some of them had none at all. therefore, the third world countries strongly demanded a change in this extremely unreasonable state of affairs and asked for a new frequency allotment plan. under the sponsorship of algeria and many other third world countries, a new allotment plan (draft) based on equal rights to allotment was worked out and submitted to the conference for discussion.

however, in order to safeguard their privileges, the two superpowers tried their best to oppose the draft plan. the soviet representative asserted that "the plan is unrealistic" and "is just a piece of paper". the u.s. representative demanded that as a substitute for the draft plan, the conference adopt a plan favourable to the two superpowers, i.e., a plan under which the one who registers first should have the frequencies first.

as a result of the resolute struggle of the third world countries, the conference adopted the new allotment plan by a vote of 51 in favour, 8 against and 9 abstentions. the schemes of the two superpowers were frustrated.

speaking at the conference, head of the chinese delegation liu yun-chou said, "radio frequency spectrum is the limited resources jointly owned by the peoples of all countries and that all peoples should have the privilege of its utilization. but the superpowers have, by various means, occupied large quantities of frequencies and have by the strength of their technological advantages, caused interference in the radio services of other countries, thus creating the situation of great disorder in radio waves at present and the most irrational state of affairs in the allocation and utilization of radio frequencies."

he exposed the domineering behaviours of the two superpowers which ignored the righteous demands of the developing countries and tried to continue to monopolize the spectrum resources.

insisting on the drawing up of a fair and reasonable allotment plan, he stressed that in the revision of the old allotment plan, the principle of the fundamental rights of every country, irrespective of their sizes, should be emphasized, and full considerations should be given to the needs of the developing countries.

the panamanian representative reiterated at the conference his country's stand that the panama canal zone is an inalienable part of her territory. he demanded that the symbol of the radio-electrical station in the zone designating it as u.s. territory be changed into the symbol designating it as panamanian territory. with the support of algeria, china and other third world countries, this draft resolution of panama was adopted.

Security Council Adopts Recommendation for Admission of Bangladesh to UN Membership

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jun. 11, 1974)

the u.n. security council at a meeting here yesterday adopted, without voting, a resolution recommending the u.n. general assembly to admit bangladesh to u.n. membership.

iqbal ahmad akhund, representative of pakistan, in a statement at the meeting, recalled the efforts made by pakistan and by many other third world countries for a peaceful and just solution of the questions which pakistan was at issue with india and bangladesh.

he stated that when the question of the admission of bangladesh was raised at the 27th general assembly, pakistan had urged to "defer its consideration until such time as the obligations which developed upon the dacca regime under the united nations resolutions have been fulfilled." he noted that by an agreement signed in delhi last april, "the government of india agreed to return all pows she had held since the war ended in december 1971. the government of bangladesh gave up its demand to stage 'war crimes' trials in bangladesh. the last prisoner of war returned to pakistan from india on april 30, 1974, thus on this date ended the prolonged incarceration of pows, the geneva convention on their treatment was at long last given effect and the provisions of security council resolution 307 of 1971 were implemented."

"my delegation, therefore, takes satisfaction in welcoming the decision of the security council to recommend to the general assembly the admission of the people's republic of bangladesh to membership of the united nations," the pakistan representative declared.

mauritanian permanent representative to the u.n. moulaye el hassen, president of the security council for the current month, appreciated in his speech the willingness manifested by bangladesh "to apply scrupulously the resolutions of the general assembly and the security council". he praised the leaders of pakistan, prime minister bhutto in particular, for "the political courage and the constructive spirit" and the "forward-looking" attitude they had manifested in handling "a painful problem" confronting their country. he added that the conduct of prime minister bhutto "was echoed among the leaders of bangladesh and india".

chinese representative chuang yen in his statement recalled the relevant u.n. resolutions adopted since the 26th u.n. general assembly for the correct settlement of the questions of the south asian sub-continent. he said, "in august 1972, the chinese delegation was opposed to the consideration of the question of admission of bangladesh to membership in the united nations before the relevant united nations resolutions were implemented. at the time and on later occasions, the chinese delegation stated clearly that the chinese government's stand for postponing the consideration of this question did not mean that we were fundamentally opposed to the admission of bangladesh into the united nations. the chinese people cherish friendly sentiments for the people of bangladesh. china stood for postponing the consideration of this question for the very purpose of upholding the principles of the u.n. charter and defending the interests of the people on the south asian sub-continent so as to promote a reconciliation between the parties concerned on the sub-continent free from superpower interference from outside and bring about the full implementation of the relevant u.n. resolutions, thus leading to the normalization of relations between the countries on the sub-continent."

he continued, "new developments have now taken place on the south asian sub-continent. we are glad to see that with the concerted efforts of the parties concerned and many third world countries, agreements have finally been reached among the countries concerned of the south asian sub-continent, which have led to the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the general assembly and the security council and thus created favourable conditions for the normalization of relations among the countries on the sub-continent. in these circumstances, the chinese government, considering that bangladesh is eligible for membership in the united nations, has decided to support the admission of bangladesh into the

united nations, and hopes that after its admission to membership in the united nations, bangladesh will make positive contributions towards upholding the basic principles of the u.n. charter.

"the chinese government welcomes the positive developments on the sub-continent. we hope that the countries on the sub-continent will further remove outside interference, normalize their mutual relations and live in amity on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty. we are ready to develop good-neighbourly relations with the countries on the sub-continent on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and further enhance our traditional friendship with their peoples. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the peoples in south asia in their struggle against hegemonism and expansionism," chuang yen stated.

the representatives of the soviet union and byelorussia alleged in their speeches that bangladesh should be admitted to u.n. membership much earlier, and there were so-called "deliberate and artificial obstacles" in the way. these assertions made with ulterior motives were sternly refuted by chinese representative chuang yen.

Universal Postal Union Elects New Council Members

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jun. 20, 1974)

the 17th congress of the universal postal union (upu), at a plenary meeting held in lausanne yesterday, elected new members of the executive council and other upu organs.

china and 39 other countries were elected members of the executive council. the congress appointed 35 countries, china included, as members of the consultative council for postal studies of the upu.

mohamed ibrahim sobhi of egypt was elected director-general and thomas scott of britain vice director of the upu international bureau.

at a plenary meeting on june 12, chu chun-ho, leader of the chinese postal delegation, made a statement in connection with a report of the credentials committee. he pointed out that the traitorous lon nol clique are the dregs of the khmer nation and cannot represent the cambodian people at the current congress. the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk is the sole legal representative of the people of cambodia, he declared.

chu chun-ho further noted that the paris agreement on viet nam recognizes the fact that there are two regimes in south viet nam. "the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the real representative of the people of south viet nam. in the present circumstances, it is inappropriate to allow only the saigon authorities to take part in the congress," chu chun-ho stated.

Third UN Law of Sea Conference Adopts Procedural Rules

(NCNA-English Caracas, Jun. 27, 1974)

after a week-long informal consultations and plenary session debate, the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea at a plenary session this afternoon approved, without voting, the entire procedural rules. the great majority of third world countries and a number of second world countries united in struggle and succeeded in defeating the designs of the two superpowers to gain a de facto veto at the conference.

the procedural rules adopted at the conference provide: "decisions of the conference on all matters of substance, including the adoption of the text of the convention on the law of the sea as a whole, shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, provided that such majority shall include at least a majority of states participating in that session of the conference."

agreement was reached on the procedural rules after consecutive and intense informal consultations and the deletion of a "special article" in the draft proposal. under this "special article", the final text of the convention on the law of the sea as a whole shall be adopted by a "higher majority" of the states participating in the session of the conference.

immediately after the adoption of the procedural rules, soviet delegate took the floor to express dissatisfaction saying that the method of voting on the convention of the law of the sea as a whole as provided in the procedural rules did not "meet" the soviet demand. he still stressed the principle of "consensus" which is essentially a veto demanded by the superpowers. conference sources disclosed that the soviet delegation had obstinately insisted that the final text of the convention on the law of the sea should be adopted by a "higher majority" of the states participating in the session of the conference. at the june 24 meeting for consultations, the delegation of a member

nation of the soviet revisionist "community" raised a draft proposal that the final text of the convention on the law of the sea should be adopted by a two-thirds majority of all the participants in the conference. this is where the "special article" came from. the kenyan delegate pointed out that this proposal is, in essence, a demand for a de facto "veto" by certain big powers. the procedural rules that were approved at the plenary session this afternoon without the "special article" are, in fact, a denial of the veto sought by one or two superpowers.

discussions on the procedural matters of the conference began on jure 21. during the one-week debate, sharp confrontation took place between a few maritime powers represented by the two superpowers on the one hand and the majority of third world countries as well as such developed countries as australia, canada, new zealand, greece, and spain on the other. the essence of the struggle is: on the issue of framing a new law of the sea, whether decisions will be made in the interests of defending the maritime rights and resources of the great majority of third and second world countries, or the two superpowers will be permitted to retain their privilege of flouting the will of the great majority of coastal states in order to preserve their own vested hegemonic interests. this struggle centres on the question of what sort of majority is required for the approval of the convention on the law of the sea. both superpowers stood for a "consensus" which in fact enables them to have the veto. at the very outset, the soviet delegation reiterated its position that matters of substance shall be approved by a nine-tenths majority of representatives present and voting. this "nine-tenths" majority, a rule of procedure never known before in the world, laid bare the attempt of the soviet revisionists to have the veto. this claim was condemned by the majority of countries. seeing that the situation was pretty hot for them, the soviet revisionists favoured an amendment put forward by a member of its "big community" that decisions shall be taken by "a two-thirds majority of the countries participating in the conference". the other superpower, the united states, adopted a position similar to this draft resolution.

however, the superpowers' unreasonable demand which is a veto in disguise was exposed and opposed there and then by representatives of many third world countries.

the chinese representative pointed out that it was necessary to have full consultations and seek mutual understanding on matters of substance. but vigilance should be kept against some people who, hiding behind the guise of "consensus", are in reality insisting on possessing the "veto" at the conference so as to maintain their vested interests as hegemonic powers. he also pointed out that the third world countries, coastal or landlocked,

have identical fundamental interests. any difference they have on certain concrete questions can be resolved reasonably by mutual understanding and accommodation and through friendly consultations on an equal footing.

the peruvian representative pointed out that the tactics of the big states are clearly that they persist in a "consensus" to maintain the status quo and make the majority of the countries renounce the rights and interests they are defending and even sacrifice the present and future interests of their peoples.

the representative of ivory coast said that the conference could not allow its decision wrecked by a minority consisting of the eastern and western developed countries.

one after another, representatives of ecuador, kenya, ghana, sierra leone, cameroon, trinidad and tobago, nigeria and other countries pointed out that the voting rules advocated by the two superpowers were in fact an attempt to obtain veto against the third world countries' defence of their maritime rights. many representatives indicated that no special rule should be made on the voting of the final text of the convention on the law of the sea.

taniela tufui, representative of tonga declared that after listening to the speeches of other delegates he withdrew his support for the soviet proposal.

representatives of many third world countries exposed the superpowers' activities of creating dissension and division among third world countries. they maintained that in working out the law of the sea, the interests of land-locked and geographically disadvantaged states should be taken into consideration. some delegations of third world countries were of the opinion that developing coastal and landlocked nations should coordinate and harmonize their positions on the basis of their common interests.

before adopting the draft rules of procedure of the "credentials committee", today's plenary session warmly discussed the amendment put forward by the chinese delegation. explaining the reasons for the amendment, the chinese representative stressed that every session of the conference on the law of the sea should have the right to examine the credentials of all representatives to the conference. the last sentence of article 4 of the original draft stipulates that "at the subsequent sessions of the conference it shall examine only the credentials of representatives newly accredited", this in fact restricts and deprives the conference of its right to examine matters relating to credentials as a whole. this is most unreasonable. therefore, he proposed that the sentence be deleted or necessary amendment be made to it so as to

ensure the conference the right to examine matters on credentials.

after the chinese delegate spoke, delegates of egypt, cameroon, iraq, albania, congo, algeria, guinea, peru, cuba, madagascar, senegal, romania, pakistan and morocco took the floor to express support for the chinese amendment.

the said article which was amended after consultation in accordance with the principle proposed by the chinese delegation, was passed without voting. then the conference hall resounded with warm applause. only the american delegate expressed reservation to this article.

the president of the conference announced at the end of the session that general debate will begin on june 28.

4th Session of UN Working Group on "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of Nations" Ends

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jun. 29, 1974)

the 4th session of the working group of the u.n. conference on trade and development to draw up a "charter of economic rights and duties of nations" concluded here this morning.

at the session, which began on june 10, the developing countries devoted great efforts to the drawing up of a "charter" favourable to the third world countries. in their speeches, many representatives of developing countries expressed the strong desire for a complete change in the existing international economic relations based on inequality, control and exploitation and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

representatives of 16 countries and the chairman of the working group jorge castaneda (mexico) spoke at the final session. in the course of working out the "charter", castaneda said, "we have never forgotten to make it an instrument in defence of the third world, a means of struggle of the developing countries that are in an unfavourable position in international economic exchange."

he pointed out that strong political pressure had been exerted to threaten the efforts of the third world to master their destiny without foreign interference. he stressed that the historical moment had come for the third world to defend their own interests.

chinese representative and ambassador to mexico yao kuang said that the chinese delegation admired and firmly supported the just position of the developing countries to safeguard state sovereignty, defend their national resources and oppose foreign exploitation and plunder.

"it should be pointed out," he said, "that the progress we have made is not easy and we are all clear where the difficulties come from. a superpower disregards the interests of the developing countries and tries in a thousand and one ways to thrust its sinister stuff into different chapters and paragraphs in an attempt to obtain what it has failed to obtain at other meetings. on some important matters the other superpower stubbornly defends the old and unequal international economic relations. their truculent behaviour has brought great difficulties and obstacles to the meeting, affecting its normal proceeding."

he said in conclusion, "so long as the third world strengthens its solidarity and unites all forces that can be united, a charter which conforms to the interests of the third world countries can be worked out on the basis of respecting the aspirations and interests of the developing countries and through consultations on an equal footing and common efforts. the chinese delegation is confident of this and is willing to exert its efforts."

throughout the session, the soviet and u.s. representatives tried in every way possible to obstruct the drawing up of an economic charter favourable to the developing countries. but they were in extreme isolation. their unreasonable attitude aroused dissatisfaction and condemnation from many representatives.

president luis echeverria gave a banquet in honour of all representatives of the working group on june 25.

Chinese Delegation Leader Speaks at Plenary Session of UN Conference on Law of Sea

(NCNA-English Caracas, Jul. 2, 1974)

general debate continued today at the plenary session of the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea. leader of the chinese delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan took the floor at the session. full text of his speech follows:

mr. president,

the third united nations conference on the law of the sea is at last successfully convened thanks to the persistent

struggle of the numerous third world countries and their active promotion. it is highly significant that this conference is being held in latin america. for it is latin american countries that took the lead in sounding the clarion call for defending the 200-nautical-mile maritime rights. today, this struggle has won support from numerous small and medium-sized countries and grown into a world-wide struggle against the maritime hegemony of the two superpowers. the chinese government and people acclaim the convocation of the conference and would like to take this opportunity to extend our heartfelt greetings and respects to the people of all latin american countries and also express our sincere thanks to the government and people of the republic of venezuela for providing facilities for the conference. we are confident that, through the strengthened solidarity and joint efforts of the numerous third world countries, the conference will make a positive contribution to the struggle of safeguarding the sovereignty and economic interests of nations and combating superpower hegemonism.

since the two previous conferences of the united nations on the law of the sea held in late 1950's and early 1960's, the international situation has undergone profound changes. about a dozen years ago, many of our countries in asia, africa and latin america had not yet won independence and were denied their rights in international affairs. now things are different. the third world countries, awakening and growing in strength more than ever before, have appeared on the international arena as the main force combating colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. their just struggles and those of the people of other countries of the world, in mutual support and coordination, are pounding away at the old world with the momentum of a torrential tide. the recent special session of the united nations general assembly to study the problems of raw materials and development marks a new stage, the stage of deep-going development, in the struggle of the third world and the people of all countries against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. the expansionist policies of the superpowers for attaining world hegemony not only meet with the firm resistance of the third world countries but are also arousing stronger and stronger dissatisfaction and opposition among many countries of the second world. the two superpowers are beset with troubles at home and abroad and are having a very hard time. their aggression and contention remain the cause of world intranquillity today, but the days when they could do as they pleased have gone, never to return. the whole world is advancing amidst great turbulence. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this historical trend is surging ahead irresistibly. the world situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the peoples of the world and unfavourable to imperialism, particularly to the superpowers.

for several centuries, the vast seas have always been an arena of contention and rivalry among colonialist, imperialist and hegemonic powers. the savage colonial rule, which brought untold sufferings to the asian, african and latin american peoples, was enforced precisely by means of the colonialist gunboat policy. the once mighty "maritime empires" were all built on the foundation of imperialist naval forces. today, in their drive to seize world hegemony and plunder marine resources, the two superpowers have made contention for the seas an important part of their global strategy and are greatly intensifying and enlarging this contention. they are competing with each other in building up huge naval forces and establishing military bases everywhere. their warships are dashing across every ocean in a show of force to intimidate and threaten other countries in all parts of the world. they send out powerful "fishing fleets" and "scientific research vessels" for rabid plunder of other countries' off-shore fishery and sea-bed resources. the superpower that flaunts the banner of socialism, in particular, is especially vicious in its tactics. it has inherited in toto the imperialist dogma that "he who controls the seas controls the world" and is engaged in maritime expansion in a big way. while clamouring for "disarmament", it spares no effort to increase its naval strength, expanding, in particular, its ocean-going fleets. under the pretext of "friendship" and "aid", it is using all tactics, both soft and tough, to obtain from other countries the right to use their ports and various kinds of naval bases. its different types of vessels installed with electronic equipment keep going to off-shore areas of many other countries to carry out espionage activities. it reaches out in every direction and worms its way into every crevice, and is so shameless as to boast about fulfilling the wild tsarist ambition of a century ago to dominate the seas.

the policies of aggression and expansion pursued by the superpowers and their hegemonic practices are seriously impairing and endangering the sovereignty and national economic interests of the numerous developing countries. to safeguard their national security and coastal resources, a number of latin american countries declared the 200-nautical-mile extend of sovereignty and national jurisdiction. subsequently, numerous third world countries seconded this position. some latin american countries proposed a 200-nautical-mile "patrimonial sea"; quite a number of other countries announced the extension of their territorial seas or the establishment of exclusive fishery zones. the assembly of heads of state and government of the organization of african unity and the summit conference of the non-aligned countries also solemnly proclaimed that coastal states have the right to establish exclusive economic zones or zones of national jurisdiction with a maximum limit of 200 nautical miles. this just position of the third world has won the support of some of the second world countries. meanwhile, malaysia and indonesia declared their right of jurisdiction over the strait of malacca. mediterranean countries issued the just call for "a mediterranean of the mediterranean countries". sri

lanka and other countries strongly demanded that the indian ocean should be a "zone of peace". a struggle against superpower maritime hegemony is raging tempestuously across the globe. it is an important aspect of the struggle of the numerous developing countries in asia, africa and latin america to safeguard state sovereignty and develop the national economy, and is a new focus in the current struggle of the people of the world against hegemonism.

mr. president,

the current conference will deal with all aspects of the law of the sea. all the issues involved centre on a single question: should superpower control and monopoly of the seas be broken or not, should the sovereignty and interests of the numerous small and medium-sized countries be defended or not? so far as the law of the sea itself is concerned, it means whether or not the out-dated legal regime of the sea based on colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism should be thoroughly changed and be replaced by a fair and reasonable new legal regime of the sea that respects the sovereignty and protects the economic rights and interests of all countries.

over a long period of time, the superpowers have energetically advocated the "freedom of the high seas" and insisted that the territorial sea and scope of national jurisdiction of all countries be confined to the limit of three or twelve nautical miles, which no country must exceed. in actuality, the so-called "freedom of the high seas" is "monopoly of the high seas" by the superpowers. in advocating the "freedom of the high seas", they aim at maintaining and enlarging their prerogative of monopolizing the seas. the superpower which claims to be the "natural ally of the developing countries", in particular, is the most diehard apologist of the outdated imperialist legal regime of the sea. it openly asserted that it was its "inalienable legitimate right" to send warships to "sail in all parts of the world's oceans" and arbitrarily attacked the third world countries' persistence in the 200-nautical-mile maritime rights as "unilateral action" and "extremism". moreover, it derided the developing countries which advocate a fishery zone for coastal states beyond 12 nautical miles as being "technologically backward" and "under-exploiting the resources even of their territorial waters, not to mention resources in zones further from their coast", and accused them of "entirely failing to recognize the legitimate rights and interests of countries engaged in deep-sea fishing". this has completely revealed its features as an imperialist maritime overlord. today, this very superpower which was all along opposed to the developing countries defending their maritime rights has changed its tune all of a sudden and pretends a readiness to "accept" a 200-nautical-mile economic zone. however, while making the statement to this effect, it is putting forward preconditions and restrictions. on the question of fishery for instance;

it is still harping on the old tune and clinging to its position in the past, i.e., that coastal states should be allowed only the so-called preferential fishing rights. in so doing, it aims at continuing to push maritime hegemonism by employing new tactics. such a design as it entertains should arouse the serious attention of the numerous small and medium-sized countries.

history is rolling onward and the people are marching forward -- this cannot be stopped by any force whatsoever. with the powerful support of numerous small and medium-sized countries, the just position for 200-nautical-mile maritime rights advanced by third world countries has broken the fetters of the outdated legal regime of the sea, deflated the arrogance of superpower maritime hegemonism and hoisted a glorious banner in the struggle to defend the legitimate rights and interests of nations and combat superpower hegemonism and power politics. their heroic struggle has created a most favourable condition for thoroughly changing the outdated legal regime of the sea based on maritime hegemony and establishing a new legal regime of the sea that is fair and reasonable. this is a most heartening situation.

mr. president,

at the many sessions of the united nations sea-bed committee held in recent years, many developing countries put forward a number of just propositions and reasonable proposals relating to the law of the sea. the chinese government and people firmly support all their just demands. these propositions and proposals should be made the basis of our discussions at this conference.

we hold that since the legal regime of the sea concerns the interests of all countries, it should be worked out jointly by all countries, big or small, through full discussions and earnest consultations on a truly equal footing. we are firmly opposed to control and monopoly by the superpowers and to their attempt to impose on others the outdated legal regime of the sea. the declaration on the law of the sea adopted by the summit conference of the non-aligned countries last year solemnly states that "the new rules of the law of the sea must effectively contribute to the elimination of threats to the security of states and ensure respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity". we firmly support this statement.

we hold that to define the territorial sea and scope of national jurisdiction is the sovereign right of each country and brooks no dictation from the one or two superpowers. coastal states are entitled to reasonably define their territorial sea of an appropriate breadth and, beyond it, their exclusive economic or fishery zones of appropriate limits in the light of their specific natural conditions and the needs of their national economic development and national security. of course, in defining their

territorial sea and scope of national jurisdiction, they should take into account the legitimate interests of neighbouring countries and the convenience of international navigation. as for the question of setting a reasonable maximum limit to territorial seas which is internationally acceptable, it should be decided upon by all countries jointly on an equal footing. we reiterate our firm support for the position taken by many latin american, african and asian countries for the 200-nautical-mile maritime rights including the territorial sea and the economic zone. this position represents their legitimate and reasonable rights and interests, which are in no way a bestowal of the superpowers. we also hold that landlocked states should enjoy reasonable rights and interests in the economic zones of neighbouring coastal states and have the right of transit through the territories and territorial seas of the latter and other sea areas.

we hold that navigation through straits that lie within the territorial seas of coastal states and are used for international navigation is an important question which must be reasonably resolved under the new law of the sea. owing to the strategic importance of these straits, the superpowers have always tried to use them for their own hegemonic ends. in insisting on the application of the so-called principle of "freedom of the high seas" to these straits, they are holding in utter contempt the inviolable sovereignty of the states bordering on these straits. this should arouse the vigilance of all countries that cherish their sovereignty and international security, particularly the developing countries. we hold that it should be affirmed that the coastal states concerned have the right to regulate in respect of these straits and to formulate necessary rules and regulations in accordance with their security needs and interests while taking into account the convenience of international navigation and some reasonable international standards. foreign non-military vessels can have the "right of innocent passage" but must observe the laws and relevant regulations of the coastal states. in accordance with their laws and regulations, coastal states can require foreign military vessels in transit to give prior notification or obtain their prior authorization for passage. we firmly support the strait states in their just struggle to safeguard their sovereignty and security against superpower maritime hegemony.

we hold that the international sea-bed area should be used for peaceful purposes. resources in the international sea area are, in principle, owned jointly by the people of all countries, and it is for all countries to work out together an effective international regime and set up an appropriate international machinery to manage and exploit these resources. we are firmly opposed to any form of superpower manipulation or monopoly and to the exclusive control or arbitrary exploitation of international deep-sea resources by the one or two superpowers on the strength of their advanced technology.

mr. president,

the above are the consistent attitude and views of the chinese government on certain important questions of the law of the sea. they stem from the fundamental position of defending the sovereignty of all countries, protecting national interests and combating superpower hegemonism. the new legal regime of the sea must accord with the interests of the numerous developing countries, the basic interests of the people of the world and the direction in which the times are advancing. the third world countries have for long suffered greatly from aggression, bullying, oppression and plunder by colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism; and they are now faced with the historic task of combating colonialism, neo-colonialism and great-power hegemonism, developing the national economy and building their own countries. our common lot and common tasks provide a firm foundation for our unity in the fight. this is an important guarantee for our victory. the superpowers are most afraid of the unity of us developing countries, and they are now trying hard to exploit certain differences among us to sow dissension in a vain attempt to crush us one by one and achieve their aim of controlling, dominating and plundering the developing countries. we must maintain high vigilance. although we developing countries may have differences of one kind or another on certain specific issues, it is fully possible and essential for us, on the premise of mutual respect for sovereignty and of unity against hegemonism, to work out a reasonable solution through friendly consultations in a spirit of seeking common ground while reserving differences, and of equality and mutual benefit. the fundamental interests of us developing countries, both landlocked and coastal, are identical, and, on the major issue of combating hegemonism, our vital interests are all the more closely linked. we must take note of the fact that the struggles in connection with the law of the sea are sharp and complicated and that the hegemonic forces will never step down from the stage of history of their own accord. we are confident that, so long as the third world countries and peoples persist in unity, unite with all forces that can be united with and carry on a protracted and unremitting struggle, they will steadily win new victories.

china is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. the chinese people and the people of the other third world countries and all oppressed nations and peoples have always supported, assisted and encouraged one another. the chinese government and people will, as always, adhere to the just and principled position, resolutely stand together with the other developing countries and all the countries that cherish independence and sovereignty and oppose hegemonism, and work together with them to establish a fair and reasonable new law of the sea which meets the requirements of the present era and safeguards the sovereignty and national economic interests of all countries.

in conclusion, the chinese delegation deems it necessary to point out that the traitorous lon nol clique is a handful of national scum of cambodia long repudiated by the cambodian people, and that it can in no way represent the cambodian people. the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of prince norodom sihanouk is the sole legal government representing the cambodian people. the representation of the traitorous lon nol clique at the united nations conference on the law of the sea is entirely illegal.

it must also be solemnly pointed out that, at present, there exist two administrations in south viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the saigon authorities. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the authentic representative of the south vietnamese people. in these circumstances, it is inappropriate and unreasonable for the saigon authorities unilaterally to be represented at this conference. here we would like to mention in passing that what the representative of the saigon authorities said when referring to the hsisha and nansha islands in his statement of june 28 is nothing but a shameless slander which confounds black and white. the government of the people's republic of china has on more than one occasion solemnly declared that the hsisha and nansha islands in south china sea have always been an inalienable part of chinese territory. the chinese government and people will definitely not tolerate any infringement on china's territorial integrity and sovereignty by the saigon authorities on whatever pretext.

at the meetings held in the past few days, the delegations of some arab and african countries expressed their concern over the absence of representatives of national liberation organizations from the present conference. we fully sympathize with and support their just position. the chinese delegation considers it unjustified that these national liberation movements and organizations are not represented at this conference on the law of the sea. the national liberation movements and organizations which are now engaged in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and zionism are fully entitled and should be invited to participate in this conference.

thank you, mr. president.

Soviet Representative Makes Disgraceful Show at Caracas Conference

(NCNA-English Caracas, Jul. 4, 1974)

a
soviet representative put up a disgraceful show at the morning session of the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea here yesterday when he arrogantly tried to obstruct the speech of the albanian representative exposing the two superpowers.

in the general debate at yesterday's morning session, the leader of the albanian delegation, sokrat plaka, exposed the actions of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, in stepping up arms expansion and preparations for war and in lording it over other countries to preserve their maritime hegemony. valentin a. romanov, the soviet representative present, obviously suffering from a guilty conscience, interrupted the speech of the albanian representative, alleging that the latter's speech "violated elementary international etiquette" and requested the executive president, peruvian representative alfonso arias schreiber, "to intervene". the executive president ruled that the soviet representative might reserve the right to reply but the albanian representative had the right to state the views of his government. he asked the albanian representative to go on with his speech. the soviet representative exposed himself to ridicule from the very outset.

unruffled, the albanian representative went on with his speech at the conclusion of which he protested against the soviet representative's interruption of his speech, pointing out that the pressure shamelessly exerted by soviet social-imperialism was directed "not only at albania, but also at all small nations, at the independent countries in asia, africa and latin america. it was an attempt to silence the representatives of these countries and deprive them of their right to defend their legitimate rights at international meetings."

s. plaka stressed that the albanian government would not tolerate violation of its rights by the soviet revisionist delegate. the reason an imperialist superpower tries to carry out oppression, intervention and blockade against albania is "mainly because albania heroically defends its position and its marxist-leninist policy, mainly because it firmly safeguards marxism-leninism which has been completely betrayed by the soviet revisionist renegades", he declared. the albanian delegate's justifiable and convincing speech won warm applause from representatives of many small and medium sized countries.

greatly angered, the soviet delegate noisily demanded "the right to reply" before the session was ended. he avoided making direct reply to questions and only said that

the albanian delegate's speech "shares the same origin, content and tune of a noted speech made yesterday." (this was an oblique reference to the speech made by head of the chinese delegation at the general debate). the opposition to superpower hegemonism he termed "political pollution" of the conference atmosphere.

the albanian delegate made a prompt refutation. he pointed out that the interests of soviet social-imperialism are diametrically opposed to those of the asian, african and latin american countries. the reason why the soviet revisionists dispatched warships to the mediterranean, the indian ocean, the persian gulf and the atlantic ocean is obviously because they want to intimidate the sovereign countries in these regions and to rule and enslave these countries.

"the soviet delegate tried to present the aggressive and expansionist policy of the soviet government as a peaceful and socialist policy. but this can deceive nobody," he said.

the albanian delegate further pointed out: "the overweening attitude of superpower chauvinism assumed by the soviet delegate and vilification of the albanian people and government only serve as added proof of the fact that the delegate who tried to defend the traitorous policy of his leaders was in great straits. we are not surprised by his action, since renegades of the people's cause invariably feel frightened once they are unmasked before the public."

deputy leader of the chinese delegation ling ching also took the floor at the plenary session this afternoon. he sternly refuted the insinuating attacks levelled against china by the soviet delegate at the plenary sessions on july 2 and 3. he said that the existence of maritime hegemony is a fact which no one can deny. it existed in the past, it still exists today. and it is threatening the legitimate maritime rights and interests and the security of all the small and medium-sized countries. "we will expose and denounce such phenomenon. you do not allow others to speak out. hasn't this fact further revealed your features as a maritime overlord?"

ling ching continued: "you asserted that you are playing a constructive role at the conference, slandered those who exposed you as 'disrupting the conference' and attacking those who oppose your hegemonism as causing 'political pollution'. who, after all, is disrupting the conference? as everybody knows, it is you who, over a long period of time, have been opposed to the convocation of the conference on the law of the sea. the essence of the law of the sea is the struggle to defend the state sovereignty, security and national resources of the numerous small and medium-sized countries, the struggle to oppose superpower maritime hegemonism, and hence a serious political struggle. the fact that you try not to allow politics to be discussed at the conference on the law of the sea means that you

try not to allow the numerous small and medium-sized countries to expose the hegemonic crimes you have committed by subjecting others to your aggression, plunder, threat, and bullying. if there are people causing 'political pollution', they are none other than you yourself. if a fair and reasonable new law of the sea is to evolve from this conference, it is essential that all countries, big and small, are treated as equals and allowed full expression of their views. in denying others the right to speak, you are trying to impose your egoist designs on the conference and disrupt its normal proceedings."

ling ching refuted the soviet delegate's virulent vilification that china wants to be the leader of the third world. he said: "china is one of the countries of the third world, and she will always support the just demands of the third world countries. china has never ridden rough shod over others, ordering them about. china will never be a superpower. she is not a superpower now, nor will she ever be one. your attempt to sow discord in the relations between china and other third world countries will never succeed."

bats fear the sun light. the soviet revisionist delegate fears the truth. he dared not to speak a word after the chinese delegate's refutation. the soviet delegate's truculent action at the conference only served to expose him before the delegates of the participating countries.

29th Session of ITU Administrative Council Closes

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 5, 1974)

the administrative council of the international telecommunication union (itu) concluded its 29th session here today after three weeks of discussions.

the session discussed questions concerning the execution of the resolutions adopted by the plenipotentiary conference of the itu in 1973 in spain.

the session adopted a resolution put forward by egypt, algeria and three other arab countries. the resolution reaffirmed that israel must not take any measure to include into its administration and telecommunications system the occupied arab territory, especially the arab villages in the vicinity of jerusalem.

during the discussion of this question, councillors of algeria, china and other third world member states of the council condemned the israeli aggression and reaffirmed their support for the palestinian people in their just struggle against zionism and for the return to their homeland.

a resolution was adopted at the meeting allowing the national liberation organizations recognized by the organization of african unity and the arab league immediately to take part in the meeting of the i.t.u. as observers and exempting them from paying their fees.

councillors of the third world member states of the council stressed at the meeting that the present domination of the administrative council by a number of advanced countries should be changed and that the decisions made by the council should be in conformity with the interests of the developing countries.

during the discussion of the question of technical cooperation, chinese councillor liu yuan pointed out that some international organizations having cooperative relations with the i.t.u. have to date failed to take necessary measures to expel from them the chiang kai-shek clique which has long been spurned by the chinese people. he demanded that the i.t.u. make efforts to expel this clique from these organizations.

17th UPU Congress Closes in Lausanne

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 5, 1974)

the 17th congress of the universal postal union closed in lausanne today.

during the congress which opened on may 22, the democratic people's republic of korea and the republic of guinea (bissau) were admitted as full members of the union. resolutions were adopted endorsing the organization of african unity to attend the congress as observer and to take part in the u.p.u.'s work, and the national liberation movements recognized by the o.a.u. and the arab league to attend the congress as observers. the resolutions demand that the u.p.u. executive council and international bureau give these national liberation movements material aid on postal affairs. the congress has also decided not to allow south africa to participate in the current congress and all u.p.u. future congresses and meetings.

the congress revised the acts -- the basic instrument of the u.p.u. the final text of the acts was signed by representatives of the participating countries, including china.

before signing the final text of the acts, the chinese delegation pointed out in a written statement that the royal government of national union of cambodia headed by samdech norodom sihanouk is the sole lawful representative of the

cambodian people and that the signature of the "representative" of the traitorous lon nol clique on the final text of the acts is unlawful and ineffective. the representative of the saigon regime has no right to sign the final text unilaterally, the statement said.

the congress also discussed the u.p.u.'s general policies and problems concerning international cooperation in postal work. it also elected the leading organs of the union.

in the course of the congress a ceremony to celebrate the centenary of the founding of the u.p.u. was held in berne where the union was declared founded in 1874, and which has been the seat of the u.p.u. international bureau ever since.

57th Session of UN Economic Social Council Opens in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 9, 1974)

the 57th session of the united nations economic and social council opened here on july 3.

aarno karhilo, finnish permanent representative to the u.n. and 1974 chairman of the u.n. economic and social council and u.n. general secretary kurt waldheim addressed the opening session.

general debate on world economy and social policies began from july 4.

pu ming, head of the chinese delegation to the current session, spoke during the general debate on july 9.

"the current session is entrusted with the task of implementing the two important documents, the 'declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order' and the 'programme of action', adopted by the u.n. general assembly at its 6th special session -- a task which, in essence, is to effect a change in the international economic relations based on superpower bullying, control and plunder of other countries and establish a new international economic order that is fair and reasonable. this forms the characteristic and main content of our current session and is our common solemn responsibility," he said.

"the numerous developing countries strongly demand a change in the present state of affairs and the establishment of a fair and reasonable new international economic order.

and they are putting up a resolute struggle for this objective. this is a fully just cause. it is more and more evident that this struggle has become an important aspect of the struggle of the third world peoples against imperialism and hegemonism," he said.

"but we must beware that the superpowers are doing their utmost to preserve the old order which serves their vested interests. they are setting up numerous obstacles to the realization of the just demands of the third world countries. the superpower that claims to be the 'natural and surest ally' of the developing countries even brazenly opposes the establishment of a new international economic order and openly stands for the maintenance of the evil old order. moreover, the superpowers are resorting to every trick possible to sow dissension among the developing countries in an attempt to undermine the unity of the third world. this calls for particular vigilance on our part. facts show that the present struggle between the numerous developing countries who want to overthrow the old order and the superpowers who attempt to maintain it is an acute world-wide struggle of great importance," he pointed out.

"china is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. we resolutely stand with the third world countries in combating the power politics and hegemonism of the superpowers and their economic monopoly, control, plunder and exploitation and in firmly demanding a change in the present unequal international economic relations and the establishment of a new international economic order," he said.

on the current session's agenda are 26 items for discussion, including implementation of the documents adopted by the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly, the special session of the u.n. general assembly to be held next year to discuss development and international economic cooperation, the transnational corporations question, the question of the developing countries' permanent rights to their natural resources, and the recognition of the independence of colonial countries and peoples.

Soviet Manoeuvres at UN Decolonization Sub-committee Condemned

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jul. 13, 1974)

the manoeuvring of the soviet union's representative to tamper with the sub-committee's draft report and distort the stand taken by representatives was strongly condemned by the third world representatives at the july 10 meeting of the first sub-committee of the u.n. special committee on decolonization.

before the conclusion of the debate the sub-committee prepared a draft report on the question of foreign economic activities in the colonies to be submitted to the special committee. reflecting the solemn stand of most countries, the draft report condemned foreign economic activities designed to obstruct the struggle for liberation of the people of the portuguese colonies and of southern africa. the draft report specially pointed out the portuguese regime's ruthless suppression of the people in its colonies. however, the soviet representative, lobbying busily outside the meeting, managed to get a second draft drawn up which seriously distorted the stand of most of the countries participating in the meeting.

pidier iloy, representative of the congo, said that after comparing the first and the second drafts, his delegation regretted that the second draft contained compliments to the new regime in portugal. the sub-committee, he added, should strongly condemn the present portuguese regime which continued to wage war against national liberation movements in africa. one of the revisions he proposed to the draft report was to repeat the appeal to countries made by the organization of african unity (oau) eleventh summit meeting, that is, not to establish diplomatic relations or other forms of cooperation with the new portuguese regime until it recognized the right to independence of the people under the portuguese administration and of the state of guinea bissau.

chinese representative chou nan said that the chinese delegation had taken note of the changes between the first and second drafts of the report in the mention of portuguese colonialism. the revised draft gave the impression that portugal had already stopped its plunder and exploitation of the african people, discontinued its colonial war, ceased its collusion with the white racist regimes in south rhodesia and south africa, and suspended acceptance of military aid from the western imperialist powers. this, of course, was absolutely untrue and ran counter not only to the position of the national liberation movements in the portuguese colonies, but also to that of the declaration adopted at the 11th summit conference of the organization of african unity.

chou nan went on to say that one superpower, regardless of the just voice of the african countries, had hastily established diplomatic relations with portugal and had also expressed willingness to give it financial aid. it was after all this that the second draft of the report had come into being, a draft which met the political needs of imperialism and the superpowers and served their political aim of deceiving the world people. the committee's adoption of such a draft would be tantamount to betraying the interests of the people of the portuguese colonies and the entire african people; it would mean that the committee was taking a position counter to that of o.a.u. on this question. this, the chinese representative declared, could not be tolerated by justice-upholding countries. he said that he fully agreed with the criticism and propositions made by the representatives of the congo and other african countries concerning the second draft of the report and demanded that the draft be revised in accordance with their criticism and propositions.

zlatan kikic, representative of yugoslavia, pointed out that all members of the sub-committee had supported the colonial peoples of africa. he called for revision of the draft report.

noumou diakite, representative of mali, said that even though portugal had a new regime there was no great difference between it and the former government. the first draft report should be the basis for the sub-committee's report to the special committee, he declared.

Sub-Committee of UN Special Committee on Decolonization Concludes General Debate

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jul. 14, 1974)

the first sub-committee of the u.n. special committee on decolonization concluded on july 12 its general debate, which began on may 31, on the questions of decolonization in southern africa being impeded by foreign economic and military activities.

during the debate, representatives from a great number of countries strongly condemned the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist oppression and plunders of the people in southern africa, emphasizing that the peoples in southern africa have the right to regain the control of their natural resources and that the military activities of the colonial powers in southern africa were the main stumbling blocks to decolonization there.

mrs. joka-bangura, representative of sierra leone, said, the perpetuation of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination was directly related to the activities of foreign economic interests in the colonial territories. a very large portion of portugal's income was derived from the colonial territories and a large part of its budget was spent on its colonial wars. she noted that the colonialist investments in southern africa had caused death, suffering and misery of the people of angola and mozambique.

iloy, representative of congo, pointed out that certain companies from the u.s. and other countries had brutally exploited the peoples in southern africa, thus supporting the racist regimes there and helping them to maintain their bloody repression of the african peoples. he noted that the racist regimes in south africa and rhodesia as well as portugal were cooperating in the brutal repression of the national liberation movements. the african freedom fighters, however, could never be defeated militarily. africa's liberation was inevitable. the african patriots must not disarm, he added.

mali representative cisse denounced foreign companies for their relentless exploitation of the african workers and their systematic plundering of the natural resources in southern africa. he pointed out that multi-national corporations were gradually gaining control over mining, manufacturing and agriculture.

syrian representative al masri said that the military cooperation between colonialism, racism and imperialism should be condemned.

chinese representative chou nan pointed out that brutal exploitation by imperialism and the prolonged rule of the local racists and colonialists had plunged the broad masses of the people in the colonial territories of southern africa into dire misery. moreover, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism had given vigorous political and military support to the racist regimes in southern africa and to the portuguese colonialist authorities in forming a reactionary military alliance for the ruthless suppression of the national liberation movements in azania, zimbabwe, namibia and the portuguese colonies.

at the same time, he said, a superpower which claimed to be a friend of the african people was working hard to infiltrate the region, contending with colonialism and neo-colonialism for spheres of influence.

he declared that the chinese government and people firmly supported all the oppressed peoples in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence and to oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. the chinese delegation held that the united nations must strongly condemn imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for the oppression, exploitation and plunder of the colonial peoples; it must adopt effective measures to implement the important principles and decisions

contained in the declaration and the programme of action on the establishment of a new international economic order adopted by the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly.

chou nan said that the racist regimes in south africa, rhodesia and the portuguese colonialist authorities continued to intensify their armed oppression of the colonial peoples in southern africa. it is known to all that the military suppression of the african people by these racist and colonial regimes had immense support from world imperialism. furthermore, the imperialists, especially the two super-powers, were building military bases and establishing missile launching sites and other military installations in various parts of the world, including africa and the indian ocean, thus threatening the independence and security of the people in those regions.

chou nan said, in recent years the african people's armed struggle and mass movements against colonialism and racism had been developing vigorously and an excellent situation existed. the african people had emerged ever stronger in the struggle and had dealt blows at the reactionary rule of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and won new victories. the facts proved that it was the united and awakened african people daring to fight and skilled in fighting who were truly powerful, not the colonialist and racist regimes supported by world imperialism.

he pointed out that "peace" and "detente" were out of the question for the colonial peoples in africa still subject to military suppression and direct rule by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. one superpower which claimed to be the friend of the african people was feverishly proclaiming the extension of the so-called "detente" to "all parts of the world". but did that not amount to asking the people in those regions to give up their struggle for independence and national liberation and be perpetually subjected to suppression and colonial rule, he asked.

he stated that the sub-committee should propose to the special committee on decolonization that imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism should be condemned for all their military activities in colonial territories; that effective measures should be taken to stop all the military, political and financial assistance to the colonialist and racist regimes by western imperialist powers; that all countries and peoples which upheld justice should be called upon to support the colonial peoples in their struggle, including armed struggle, against colonial rule until they had won complete independence and liberation; and that the decisions of the eleventh summit conference of o.a.u. should be actively supported.

Third Committee of UN Law of Sea Conference Holds General Debate on Marine Pollution

(NCNA-English Caracas, Jul. 18, 1974)

the third committee of the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea held a general debate on marine pollution from july 15 to 17. representatives from over 40 countries took the floor. many representatives from the third world countries pointed out in their speeches that the numerous developing countries are the victims of marine pollution. to preserve the marine environment, the littoral countries should have the right to take all necessary measures to prevent pollution. this is the undeniable sovereignty of every country.

on the pretext of "freedom of navigation", the two hegemonic powers, the soviet union and the united states, obstinately opposed the right of the littoral countries to prevent pollution. soviet representative feliks kovalev even styled himself as a staunch fighter for the protection of marine environment in an attempt to justify the so-called "freedom of international navigation" propagated by the new tsars in rivalry for maritime hegemony.

in an attempt to deny the littoral countries their jurisdictional right against marine pollution, he asserted that the littoral states should "accept" "international norms" in their territorial sea "to prevent ships from dumping wastes", and that actions against marine pollution must not interfere with the "freedom of navigation".

tanzanian representative j.s. warioba sternly refuted the fallacy of the soviet representative. he pointed out that should "freedom of navigation" as advocated by the soviet representative be defined as a principle at this conference, "then this freedom of navigation will destroy mankind". "anyone who says that the intentions of coastal states is to impede navigation is making an insult on them", he stressed.

he pointed out that "the issue here is not whether we should have international regulations or national regulations", "as a coastal state, we need enforcement powers in areas under national jurisdiction".

representatives of many developing countries strongly denounced the big powers and foreign monopolies for causing marine pollution in their plunder of maritime resources. representative from barbados v.t. mccomie said that marine pollution mainly arises from the culpability of the developed countries.

representative of trinidad and tobago r. appleton said that his country suffered intensely from pollution of its territorial waters caused by the big powers tankers and mineral exploitation on its continental shelf. representative

of madagascar rasolondraibe said that his country's pollution problem was imported. he pointed out that the big maritime powers were mainly responsible for marine pollution.

representatives from a number of developing countries pointed out that the littoral countries have the right to formulate environment policy in the zones under their jurisdiction. representative of ecuador marco a. leon said that each country should have the sovereign right to lay down measures to preserve the environment within its own 200-mile jurisdiction. the exercise of such a jurisdictional power did not exclude cooperation through regional mechanisms, he said.

representative of pakistan j. g. kharas demanded that the rights of states to prevent pollution must be clearly defined by the third committee of the conference. representative of brazil jose figueiredo bustani demanded that the proposed seabed authority should have broad jurisdiction to prevent pollution caused by seabed mining of multi-national corporations.

the representatives of canada, australia and spain maintained that minimum international standards should be established in the preservation of maritime environment. representative of new zealand w.c. mansfield supported a coastal state's right to apply rules against pollution in an extensive zone of an adjacent sea.

in his speech at the meeting on july 17, chinese representative lo yu-ju supported the stand taken by the representatives of many developing countries: a coastal state has the right, in the light of its own specific conditions, to formulate its environmental policy and take all necessary measures to prevent and control marine pollution in the sea area under its national jurisdiction.

the increasingly serious pollution in some sea areas in the world, the chinese representative stressed, is mainly the consequence of the policies of aggression and plunder pursued by imperialism, the superpowers in particular. the numerous developing countries are the victims of marine pollution. in such circumstances, it is absolutely just that the coastal states should rise in self-defence and take measures to protect their marine environment and natural resources against pollution from outside sources.

prompted by the urge to maintain their maritime hegemony, he said, the superpowers, however, frenziedly oppose the legitimate rights of coastal states. under the pretext of "international standards" and "global measures", they attempt to deny the jurisdiction of coastal states and their role in the prevention and control of marine pollution. this has naturally met with firm opposition from the broad developing countries.

he pointed out that it is admittedly necessary to establish, through joint consultations on the basis of equality of all countries, big and small, some regime and measures thereof on an international or regional basis in regard to the preservation of environment and prevention of pollution. but these can in no way substitute for anti-pollution regulations by coastal states. it is all the more impermissible to use so-called "international standards" and "global measures" to oppose or weaken the jurisdiction of the coastal states and restrict the economic and industrial development of the developing countries.

we hold, he said, that first: each coastal state has the right to formulate its environmental policy and take all necessary measures, in the light of its specific conditions, to protect its marine environment and prevent pollution in the sea area under its national jurisdiction. in doing so, the coastal states should, of course, have regard for the interests of all and those of its neighboring countries.

second: all states, especially the industrially developed countries, have the duty to take all effective measures to solve their problem of discharging harmful substances and to prevent the pollution of the sea areas under their jurisdiction from spreading to and damaging the marine environment of the sea areas under the national jurisdiction of other states or the international sea areas.

third: international anti-pollution measures and standards should be adopted and appropriate and necessary international regulations should be enforced for the marine environment in the international sea area. no poisonous and harmful substances may be dumped at will into the international sea area. discharge of radioactive substances and highly poisonous matters into the international sea area must be strictly prohibited.

fourth: all states and international organizations concerned should strengthen their cooperation in conducting anti-pollution research on the principles of respect for sovereignty and equality and mutual benefit so as to promote the exchange and utilisation of anti-pollution technology and data.

1st Committee of Law of Sea Conference Ends Initial Debate

(NCNA-English Caracas, Jul. 19, 1974)

the first committee of the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea has ended its initial debate on the question of the regime and the machinery governing the international sea-bed area.

in the past five days, more than 60 delegations have made clear their positions and views on two basic issues: first, who shall exploit the area; and secondly, the structure, powers and functions of the international machinery.

leader of the tanzanian delegation j.s. warioba stated definitely during the debate, "our duty now is to take a political decision on the various issues." delegations must make their intentions clear, he said.

the tanzanian representative added that historical lessons have taught that "for lasting peace to be established it is not enough just to agree... nor is it enough just to avoid confrontation between the superpowers, for even the superpowers alone cannot guarantee real peace on earth." he emphasized, "we must therefore conclude not a treaty for the superpowers, or the technologically advanced states alone or to serve the interests of some deep sea ventures".

peru, venezuela, mexico, jamaica, ecuador, uruguay, chile, trinidad and tobago and some other developing countries favoured the creation of an international authority which should have sufficient powers to play an important role, directly exploiting sea-bed resources. the sea-bed authority should control all economic and related activities in the area. as early as 1971, 13 latin american countries had put forward a similar proposal.

at the very opposite of this thesis, the two superpowers and certain industrialized countries took a fancy to the licensing system and opposed the direct exploitation by an international machinery. the soviet revisionist representative asserted that the proposal of the latin american countries "deprives all states of the right to exploit the area". in order to continuously plunder and monopolize the marine resources, he claimed, "every state has the right to exploit the area." the representative of the other superpower, the united states, sang the same tune by saying that all states must have non-discriminatory access to sea-bed resources.

representatives of many developing countries categorically rejected the superpowers' assertion. they held that this will permit monopolies to use the licensing system for achieving maximum profits.

representative from trinidad and tobago said the approach favoured by superpowers, under which the sea-bed authority would simply license exploitation by others, meant "relinquishment of control to those for whom private profits were the primary consideration". some other representatives also pointed out that a licensing system would make it possible for the best parts of the sea-bed area to fall quickly under the control of large consortia "which did not represent the interests of the developing countries".

the tanzanian representative stressed that the idea of licensing companies to exploit reminded him of the german and british east african companies of colonial times "which have always been the arms of colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism and human exploitation". "we are reminded of the multinational companies which daily drain the third world of its natural and human resources in order to feed a handful of countries which account for a small portion of the world's population", he said.

the tanzanian representative maintained that a system of privilege for the technologically advanced superpowers is not in the interest of mankind. the authority to be established must itself exploit the area, he said.

debating on the issue of jurisdiction of the authority to be established, the third world countries once again opposed the two superpowers' hegemony. representatives from venezuela, mexico, colombia, ecuador, pakistan and other countries maintained that international ocean space should be viewed as a unity. there should be a single regime governing all international ocean space and all activities related thereto. the future authority should administer all resources in the sea-bed as well as the water above.

the two superpowers came out to defend their interests of marine hegemony under the pretext of "freedom of the high seas". the soviet representative asserted that the regime "shall not affect" the legal status of the superjacent waters and the airspace above. this "important principle" must be enshrined in the future law of the sea convention. the future authority "should be concerned only with" the sea-bed exploitation beyond the continental shelf. any attempt to endow the authority with related power will "undermine" the general agreement on the convention. the u.s. representative also clamoured that the discussion of the inclusion of the water column in the regime does not fall within the competence of this committee. he even threatened to raise a point of order at the meeting if any delegation should mention this question again.

in resolute rebuff to such an unjustified action, representatives from mexico, colombia and venezuela said that they represented sovereign states and nobody

can keep them from expressing their views. they pointed out that all the issues are interrelated. they said they cannot talk about the sea-bed without mentioning the water column.

with regard to the powers and functions of the assembly and the council of the envisaged international machinery, many developing countries held that the assembly should be the supreme organ of the authority and that the council should be an executive organ responsible to the assembly. they emphasized that all people must be equitably represented, the decision making procedures must be democratic and "no system of vetoes in any organ of the machinery could be accepted".

speaking at the committee meeting, chinese representative ke tsai-shuo said the international sea-bed resources are the common property of the people of the whole world, (and such resources must not be appropriated in any way by any state or person. therefore, he said, we must ensure the equitable sharing by all states, big or small, coastal or landlocked, in the benefits derived from the exploitation of such resources, taking into particular consideration the needs of the developing countries. we are opposed to the superpowers taking advantage of their advanced industrial technology to plunder the sea-bed resources by direct or indirect means, and we are opposed to professing to care for, while actually impairing, the interests of the developing countries.

he said that it is also pointed out in the relevant u.n. general assembly resolutions that the international sea-bed area should be used for peaceful purposes. therefore, we must oppose the superpowers conducting military operations in the area under whatever cover. the emplacement of nuclear and all other weapons as well as activities of all nuclear submarines in the area shall be prohibited. scientific research and other related activities in the area shall also be subjected to appropriate regulation. we are opposed to military espionage carried out under cover of "scientific research".

referring to the envisaged international machinery, he said that its purpose should be to work for the benefit of the people of all countries, particularly the developing countries. the international machinery should be endowed with real powers, including the power of engaging directly in the exploration and exploitation of the resources in the international sea-bed area. should the power of exploitation fall into the hands of the one or two superpowers or monopolies, he said, this common property would remain common property only in name while in fact it would be turned once again into their private property. from this we can see why the superpowers take such a fancy to the licensing system and oppose the direct exploitation by the international

machinery, and why they dislike the proposal submitted by 13 latin american countries to such an extent as to hold it up to mockery.

on the composition of the international machinery, ke tsai-shuo said that the principles of equality among big and small nations and of rational geographical representation should be observed. the developing countries which constitute the majority of the countries of the world have played and are playing an ever greater role in international affairs; they ought to have a greater weight in the international machinery. but the superpowers have advanced an extremely unreasonable proposition. for instance, a superpower has proposed six seats to the seven countries in the region where it is situated, and six each to asia, africa and latin america for all their much more numerous countries. how can this be described as fair and reasonable?

he said: we agree with many delegations that, pending the establishment of the international regime and the machinery, no state or person shall engage in activities of commercial exploitation in the international sea-bed area, if such activities are already underway, they must be stopped. this principle has already been clearly specified in resolution 2574d adopted by the 24th session of the u.n. general assembly and should be respected by all states.

Situation in Cyprus Discussed at UN Security Council

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jul. 19, 1974)

the united nations security council reconvened this afternoon to continue its consideration of the situation in cyprus.

archbishop makarios, president of cyprus, gave an account of the military coup in cyprus and appealed to the security council to do its utmost to put an end to the situation created by the coup.

in his speech president makarios first pointed out that the coup "was organized by the military regime of greece and was put into effect by greek officers serving in and commanding the cyprus national guard". the coup "is clearly an invasion from outside, in flagrant violation of the independence and sovereignty of the republic of cyprus". he noted that all the people of cyprus, both greeks and turks, suffer from its consequences.

makarios said, "i call upon the security council to use all ways and means at its disposal so that the constitutional order in cyprus and the democratic rights of the people of cyprus can be reinstated without delay."

chinese representative chuang yen spoke at the meeting. he said, "cyprus is a third world country in the middle east and mediterranean region. the chinese government and people are seriously concerned about the present situation in cyprus."

he said, "the people of cyprus have a glorious revolutionary tradition of fighting against imperialism. they waged a prolonged heroic struggle to win national independence, safeguard state sovereignty and territorial integrity and oppose colonialism and imperialism, and finally independence was achieved. in this struggle, archbishop makarios played an outstanding role, which we highly admire. after independence, under the leadership of president makarios, cyprus has pursued a policy of non-alignment, resolutely opposed imperialism and colonialism and made useful contributions to wards supporting the just struggle of the third world countries and peoples."

chuang yen stressed, "the chinese government has always held that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of cyprus should be respected by all countries. we are firmly opposed to aggression and subversion by any outside force against a sovereign state. the question of cyprus should be settled by the people of cyprus themselves. at present, it is of particular importance to maintain vigilance against the superpowers' taking advantage of the situation in cypurs to meddle and fish in troubled waters. the chinese government and people support the third world countries and peoples as well as the people of the rest of the world in their solidarity with the just struggle of the people of cyprus."

the representatives of cyprus, turkey, greece, yugoslavia, romania, india, britain, austria, australia, the soviet union and the united states also spoke at the meeting.

after the speeches, the chairman of the meeting announced that the security council will meet again to discuss the cyprus question.

earlier, at the request of the u.n. secretary-general and the cypriot representative to the united nations, the security council had met on july 16 to discuss the cyprus situation.

UN Security Council Calls Upon All States to Respect Sovereignty, Independence, Territorial Integrity of Cyprus

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jul. 20, 1974)

the united nations security council adopted a resolution this afternoon, calling upon all states to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of cyprus.

it calls upon all parties to the present fighting as a first step to cease all firing.

the resolution demands an immediate end to foreign military intervention in cyprus and requests the withdrawal without delay from cyprus of foreign military personnel present other than under the authority of international agreements, including those whose withdrawal was requested by president makarios in his letter of july 2, 1974.

it also calls on greece, turkey and britain to enter into negotiations without delay "for the restoration of peace in the area and constitutional government in cyprus".

the resolution was adopted unanimously by the 15 council members.

explaining the vote for the resolution, chinese representative chuang yen said, "the chinese government and people firmly support the just struggle waged by the people of cyprus under the leadership of president archbishop makarios, the legitimate head of state of cyprus, and resolutely oppose the aggression and subversion against cyprus by all foreign forces and the violation of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of cyprus. we are seriously concerned about the present situation in cyprus. what should be stressed in particular is that the two superpowers, whose sole anxiety is the absence of troubles in the world, are fanning up flames everywhere by taking advantage of the present situation and are sparing no efforts to sow discord so as to achieve their aim of fishing in troubled waters and ransacking a burning house in their contention for hegemony in the middle east and mediterranean region. all justice-upholding countries and people of the world should maintain high vigilance against this and resolutely oppose their aforesaid iniquitous acts."

the chinese delegation has voted for the draft resolution just adopted, he said. but it must be pointed out that preambular paragraph 7 and operative paragraph 6 of the draft mention the question of united nations force in cyprus. "on the question of dispatching united nations force, the chinese government has always held its own position in principle. this is well known to all.

consequently, the chinese delegation has reservation on the above two paragraphs," he added.

representatives of iraq, cameroon, costa rica, indonesia, mauritania, peru and kenya, in their explanation of vote, stressed that they had voted for the resolution because it called on all states to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of cyprus. representatives of some other countries also spoke.

before the resolution was put to vote, u.n. secretary-general kurt waldheim made a summary report of the latest developments in cyprus. he informed the council that turkey had sent its troops to cyprus and fighting was going on there. he asked the security council to halt the fighting and prevent further escalation.

Third Committee of UN Sea of Law Conference Debates on Question of Scientific Research and Transfer of Technology

(NCNA-English Caracas, Jul. 20, 1974)

the third committee of the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea ended its general debate on the question of scientific research and transfer of technology yesterday.

during the last two days, representatives of some forty countries took the floor. many representatives from asia, africa and latin america sharply denounced the superpowers for using the so-called "freedom of scientific research" as a pretext to push their policies of aggression and plunder and to contend for maritime hegemony. they strongly demanded the establishment of a new international regime to conduct marine scientific research in international sea areas.

the two maritime arch-despots have presented themselves as "doughty warriors" for the "freedom of scientific research". u.s. representative stevenson preached that "marine scientific research will not be fostered by a consent regime", and soviet representative kovalev clamoured that "freedom of research" has been a "living principle" and those who opposed it should realize the "dangers" involved. he even blatantly slandered small and medium-sized countries of the third world as being not inclined to "negotiate" but calling for "wholesale abolition" of scientific research at the current conference.

filled with indignation, representatives of many countries exposed the diabolic features of soviet social-imperialism, landing it in an extremely isolated position.

albanian representative petraq pojani penetratingly pointed out that the two superpowers -- the u.s. and the soviet union, under the banner of "freedom of scientific research", try to secure freedom for themselves so as to send their spy ships to all parts of the world, to conduct "research" on how to more easily threaten the freedom and independence of other countries and how to more efficiently grab their fish and mineral resources". he refuted the superpowers' allegation about "their fear and concern that the establishment of appropriate rules on the basis of respect for state sovereignty and national jurisdiction of coastal states might impede scientific research, and that such rules could be to the detriment of the developing countries themselves". "what is really impeded and opposed in this case is precisely their own policy of aggression and maritime plunder", he said. the developing countries "do need promotion of science, of maritime scientific research and technology. however, they have enough experience by now not to cherish illusions about imperialist powers; they will not let themselves be deceived". they will strengthen their cooperation in the field of maritime research with all other peace-loving countries on the basis of equality, mutuality and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, the albanian representative said.

he stated that the albanian delegation fully supports the just demands of the coastal states for the establishment of appropriate rules regulating marine scientific research, and shares the view of the majority that "the conduct of scientific research by other countries in the areas under national jurisdiction should be carried out only after having prior consent of the coastal state concerned".

tanzanian representative m.s. ntamila denounced certain countries for using their scientific and technological superiority "to serve colonial and imperialistic interests". it was under the pretext of "freedom of research" and other "reasons" that they "transport military personnel and equipment from one part of the world to another, consequently threatening the security and sovereignty of coastal states". he called for the establishment of a mechanism for maritime scientific research on the basis of equality and the respect of each others' rights and sovereignty.

representative of libya ruhaim stressed that no scientific research should take place in the territorial sea or economic zone without the prior consent of the coastal state. he demanded that technological secrets be transferred to the developing countries and not be controlled by a few.

a number of latin american delegations clearly expressed their views and positions. representatives from venezuela, peru, mexico, guyana stated that scientific research in international sea areas must be conducted under the control of the future international authority and prior consent should be sought from the coastal states before scientific research is carried out.

mexican representative jorege a. vargas said that scientific research on maritime environment should be subject to a series of fundamental principles which include: the research should be conducted in a way which will not injustifiably interfere with other usages of the sea; its conduction should conform to the laws and regulations of the coastal countries; neither contamination of nor damage to marine species will be allowed; the research should not serve as a basis for any jurisdictional claims over any part of the sea or its resources; the social and economic development of the littoral states as well as their nations' priorities should be taken into account of. he voiced the opinion that the littoral countries should have the right to participate in every phase of the process of scientific research, from the stage of planning to the final phase of evaluation of its results, when the research is conducted within the sea areas under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of these countries.

colombian representative escalona villa said: "our world can no longer accept the crumbs the industrialized world would like to offer us". he pointed out that certain research enterprises hold a monopoly of technology and information, and the developing countries must mainly depend on their own means of scientific research for their success.

guyana representative joseph sanders pointed out that espionage activities used to be carried out by the big powers under the guise of scientific research. he said that coastal states must retain control and jurisdiction over scientific research in the zone of national jurisdiction and the economic zone, and it should not be carried out without their prior agreement.

burmese representative u tun myat pointed out that research should not be the monopoly of large foreign enterprises and that the prior consent of the coastal state should be obtained for scientific research in its exclusive economic zone and continental shelf.

chinese representative lo yu-ju spoke on july 19. he said, in order to safeguard their state sovereignty and security, defend their national economic interests and promote normal international cooperation, numerous countries of the third world have maintained that marine scientific research should be appropriately regulated, that is to say, any one wishing to conduct scientific research in a sea area under the national jurisdiction of another state must obtain the prior consent of the latter, and that scientific research conducted in the sea area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction should be subject to regulation by the international regime and the international machinery to be established. this, he said, is entirely proper and should be taken as the basis for discussion at this conference.

he emphasized: facts have long proved that in the hands of the superpowers marine scientific research is a tool of contending for maritime hegemony and pushing policies of aggression and plunder. and the so-called "freedom of scientific research" advocated by them is only their "freedom" to violate the sovereignty of other states and monopolize marine scientific research. to counter this, it is entirely necessary that many countries, particularly those of the third world, should insist on appropriate regulation of marine scientific research. the chinese delegation firmly supports their stand.

the chinese delegation considers that the following should be the basic principles guiding marine scientific research:

1. anyone wishing to conduct marine scientific research in the sea area within the national jurisdiction of any other coastal state must obtain prior consent from the state concerned and observe its relevant laws and regulations.

2. a coastal state has the right to take part in any scientific research carried out by other countries in the sea area under its national jurisdiction and to obtain the data and results obtained thereof. such data and results may not be published or transferred without the prior consent of the coastal state concerned.

3. marine scientific research conducted in the international sea area beyond national jurisdiction shall be subject to regulation by the international regime and the international machinery to be established.

4. all states shall, on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and equality and mutual benefit, promote international cooperation in marine scientific research and actively help the developing countries enhance their capability to conduct marine scientific research independently.

referring to the question of transfer of technology, the chinese representative said: "it is our view that numerous developing countries have great potentials for developing their marine science and technology independently. as long as a country makes unremitting efforts in the light of its own specific characteristics and conditions and advances along the road of independence and self-reliance, it is fully possible for it to gradually master marine science and technology. self-reliance as we maintain in no way means 'self-seclusion' and rejection of foreign aid. we have always considered it beneficial and necessary for the development of marine science and technology that all countries should, on the basis of respect for state sovereignty, carry out technical exchanges in the fields of preservation of marine environment and marine scientific research. we would like to learn from the useful experience of other countries in this respect."

he said: "we hold that transfer of technology to developing countries should be actively conducted. such transfer of technology must strictly respect the sovereignty of the recipient countries and must not be accompanied by any conditions or demands for any special privileges."

the chinese representative finally pointed out: like other questions relating to the law of the sea, the question of marine scientific research and transfer of technology can be reasonably resolved only on the basis of respect for national sovereignty and equality among all countries, big or small.

Chinese Representative Speaks on Question of Navigation Through Straits at UN Sea Law Conference

(NCNA-English Caracas, Jul. 23, 1974)

ling ching, vice-leader of the chinese delegation to the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea, in a statement on the question of navigation through straits made at the second committee plenary meeting this morning, expressed resolute support for the legitimate desire of the strait states to safeguard their sovereignty and firmly opposed the superpowers' hegemonist position.

ling ching said that a strait that lies within the limits of the territorial sea forms a part of the territorial sea of a strait state. it stands to reason, he said, that the strait state exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction over it and has the right to make all necessary laws and regulations.

the oman proposal on this question, he said, gives expression to the legitimate desire of the strait states to safeguard their sovereignty.

he pointed out that "the soviet proposal, while putting restrictions on the sovereignty and rights of the coastal state, demands the right of 'equal freedom of navigation' for all ships, including warships. this is, in essence, a denial of the status of such a strait as territorial sea and a denial of the coastal state's sovereignty and jurisdiction over it. this hegemonist position of the soviet union of persistently holding the sovereignty of the strait state in contempt is definitely unacceptable to us."

he said, "the chinese delegation has consistently held, on the premise that the sovereignty of the strait state is fully respected, the needs of international navigation must be taken into consideration and all necessary and reasonable measures adopted so as to safeguard international transport and trade against impediment."

he said, "in our view, the provisions for innocent passage by merchant vessels as contained in the proposal of oman can be taken as the basis of our discussion."

he pointed out that "the passage of foreign military vessels is, however, entirely different in nature from that of foreign merchant vessels, and should be strictly distinguished from the latter."

"the superpowers, however, have always tried their best to obliterate this distinction under the smokescreen of 'all ships' and have fabricated all sorts of pretexts in an attempt to impose on other states their proposition of free passage through straits by warships."

refuting a superpower's assertion that its insistance on freedom of navigation through straits is aimed at developing international trade, the chinese representative said that warships and nuclear submarines have nothing whatsoever to do with the development of international trade. moreover, their free passage through straits in itself poses a threat to the strait states or other states.

he pointed out that "this superpower is also peddling its claim for free passage of warships through straits under the label of 'safeguarding collective security'. 'collective security', indeed exclamation in its contention for world hegemony, it has substantially increased its fleets in the mediterranean sea and the indian ocean, directly threatening the security of the countries in these regions, infringing upon their sovereignty and interfering in their internal affairs. such doings can in no way be asserted to mean 'collective security'. on the contrary, they have greatly aggravated world intranquillity.

"furthermore, it is flaunting the signboard of 'peace' and 'disarmament' to cover up the expansion of its naval force. facts show that, in the past decade and more, the very power who has been talking glibly about disarmament has in actuality greatly expanded its naval force and strengthened its strategic position in the world. just as one of its brasshats has confessed, its navy 'has actually become a diplomatic means of intimidation and containment'.

"it can be seen from the above that the so-called 'all ships' and 'free passage' as advocated by the superpowers are, to put it bluntly, aimed at enabling their warships and nuclear submarines to dash across the

oceans of the world in pursuit of their expansionist policies and strategies of contending for world hegemony. therefore, should their design be carried out, it would not only infringe upon the sovereignty of the strait states but also threaten the peace and security of the world as a whole. this is what we definitely cannot accept. as is specified in the draft articles submitted by oman, 'the coastal state may require prior notification to or authorization by its competent authorities for the passage of foreign warships through its territorial sea, in conformity with regulations in force in such a state.' this is the fundamental right of a sovereign state which is absolutely undeniable. the chinese delegation firmly supports this just position."

on the question of a package settlement, ling ching said that the interrelations between various aspects of the law of the sea must never be done at the expense of the sovereignty of the states concerned and the interests of international peace and security. "any attempt to give 'recognition' of the legitimate demands of the developing countries such as the economic zone, etc., in exchange for 'free passage through straits' by military ships will definitely not be tolerated," he stated.

Huang Hua Speaks at UN Security Council Meeting on Cyprus Situation

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 1, 1974)

the united nations security council reconvened this afternoon to discuss the situation in cyprus.

in his speech, chinese permanent representative huang hua said, "the cyprus question is, in the first place, an issue left over from imperialist rule. the cyprus question has remained unsettled over a long period mainly because of the intervention by imperialist forces, particularly the fierce contention in recent years between the two superpowers over cyprus, an important strategic point in the eastern mediterranean. as is known to all, europe has continually been the focus of contention between the two superpowers, while the eastern mediterranean and cyprus are at the southern flank of europe. the two superpowers stop at nothing in expanding their respective spheres of influence. the doings of one superpower is all too evident. the other superpower, that is, the soviet union, has also made the most revealing performances on the question of cyprus in these days. people can see ever more clearly: harbouring sinister motives from the very beginning, it tried to win over mr. a against mr. b one day and turned to win over mr. b against

mr. a the next day. it is fanning up flames and sowing discord everywhere. while pretentiously chanting support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of cyprus, it actually aims at contention with the other superpower for control over the eastern mediterranean region. it is doing its utmost to take advantage of the various complicated factors and contradictions arising from the situation in cyprus to fish in troubled waters and take a hand in the matter so as to further squeeze in its force."

he said, "the draft resolution tabled by the soviet union is still before us. in that draft particular mention has been made for the dispatch of a so-called 'united nations special mission' to cyprus and thereupon, the soviet union, in self-recommendation, has hastily indicated to many delegations that it is ready to join in the above-mentioned so-called 'u.n. special mission'. does this not fully reveal its true intention? has it not laid bare all at once the hypocrisy of the high-sounding words repeatedly uttered by the soviet union these days? does it not give food for deep thought if one looks at the various tricks it played in and out of the security council on the cyprus question in connection with the record of its infamous expansion in the south asian sub-continent and the middle east? the two superpowers vied with each other in sending their observers to the tripartite talks in geneva. is this not a manifestation of their fierce contention?"

huang hua said in conclusion, "the facts have taught us: wherever there is contention between the two superpowers, there will be no tranquillity and the issue there will be further complicated. therefore, on the cyprus question, we must firmly uphold the principles of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of cyprus and resolutely oppose all schemes of all outside forces, particularly the two superpowers."

before today's session, the security council had met on july 28, 29 and 31 to discuss the cyprus situation.

57th Session of UN Economic and Social Council Concludes

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 2, 1974)

the 57th session of the u.n. economic and social council concluded here today.

the main task of the session which opened on july 3 was to take measures to implement "the declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order" and "the programme of action" -- the two important documents adopted by the 6th special session of the u.n. general assembly.

during the session just concluded, representatives of the third world countries won a major victory in their bitter struggle against the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, on the question of implementing the two documents mentioned above. the session adopted a resolution, tabled by the group of 77 countries, concerning the programme of action on the establishment of a new international economic order and the holding of a special session of the u.n. general assembly to discuss the question of international economic development and cooperation.

at the meeting of the group of contact for the discussion of the draft resolution, the soviet and u.s. representatives tried all sorts of schemes to revise the draft resolution. as the debate started, the soviet representative applied pressure on the 77-nation group trying to include "detente", "disarmament" and other trash in the resolution. this unreasonable demand was resolutely rejected by the third world countries. the soviet representative put forward a resolution at the group, saying that "peace and security constitute an essential and necessary prerequisite for the successful development of all countries". when the soviet draft came out, it was at once strongly condemned by representatives of china and other third-world countries. chinese representative wang tzu-chuan pointed out that the aim of the soviet representative to put its rubbish in the resolution was to divert the conference from its original objective and stir up dissension so that it can block the implementation of the "declaration" and the "programme of action" and the adoption of the related resolutions of the "group of 77". he said, "the two superpowers' policy of expansion and aggression is now jeopardizing the independence and security of all states. the control, intervention, menace and exploitation by the two superpowers are the greatest obstacle to the development of the developing countries. the soviet proposal is solely aimed at misleading public opinion in order to cover up the true features of the soviet union as an aggressor and expansionist".

in face of the opposition of representatives from china and other countries the soviet representative had to withdraw its draft.

the united states also tried to obstruct the implementation of the "declaration" and "programme of action." it put forward one amendment after another in an attempt to annul or revise all provisions related to the implementation of the two documents or to the establishment of a new international economic order. but all its schemings were failed.

at today's plenary meeting, the council adopted a 77-nation resolution which urges all member states to adopt appropriate policies and specific measures to carry out the provisions of the "declaration" and "programme of action".

Statement on Question of Economic Zone by Deputy Leader of Chinese Delegation Ling Ching at 2nd Committee of 3rd UN Conference on Law of Sea

(NCNA-English Caracas, Aug. 6, 1974)

deputy leader of the chinese delegation ling ching in his speech at the second committee of the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea on august 1 supported the reasonable proposal of the third world countries for the establishment of a territorial sea and an exclusive economic zone with the maximum limit of 200 miles and denounced the superpowers for recognizing the concept of economic zone in words but denying the full sovereignty of coastal states over exclusive economic zones in deeds in an attempt to wrest the right of the developing coastal states on their exclusive economic zones.

ling ching said: "the establishment of exclusive economic zones is an important question under the new law of the sea. the numerous asian, african and latin american countries and peoples have long suffered from aggression and plunder by colonialism, imperialism and particularly the superpowers. in order to safeguard their state sovereignty and resources and develop the national economy, they demand the establishment of a territorial sea and an exclusive economic zone with the maximum limit of 200 nautical miles. their demand is entirely proper and reasonable, and it is only right and natural that their position has won widespread support and response from many other countries in the world."

referring to the full sovereignty of a coastal state over the renewable and non-renewable resources in its

economic zone, he said: the renewable and non-renewable resources in the off-shore sea areas of a coastal state are an integral part of its natural resources and an important means for the development of its national economy. today, the numerous developing countries have declared their permanent sovereignty over their own off-shore resources. this represents their legitimate rights and interests, which should be respected by other countries. but the superpowers, while giving verbal recognition to the economic zone, propose that restrictions should be placed on the sovereignty of coastal states over their resources. on the question of fisheries for instance, one superpower proposed that "the coastal state shall allow foreign fishermen, on a non-discriminatory basis, the right to fish within this zone... in cases when this state does not harvest 100 per cent of the allowable catch within the economic zone." that is to say, you developing countries may have economic zones nominally, but all the same i, a superpower, have the right to the fishery resources in such zones. this is in fact a refurbished version of the well-known proposition repeatedly tabled by this superpower that coastal states be allowed only "preferential rights" of fishing in their own off-shore areas. he added: "the developing countries will never take orders from others as to which of their rights may be regained and which must be waived."

he said: "we are of the opinion that a coastal state may, in accordance with its wish and needs, allow foreign fishermen to fish in the sea areas under its jurisdiction by bilateral or regional agreements, since it is a matter of the exercise of sovereignty by the coastal state and should be decided by the coastal state itself. but it must not be provided beforehand that the coastal state shall have the obligation to grant foreign states any such rights. what the developing countries want is full sovereignty over their resources and not a few roubles. we also hold that the land-locked countries should enjoy reasonable rights to and benefits from the resources in the economic zones of their respective neighbouring coastal states. concrete arrangements can be made through full consultations between coastal and land-locked countries on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit. appropriate arrangements should also be made by regions concerned to take care of the interests of geographically disadvantaged countries. any attempt to make use of this question to poison the relations between coastal states and land-locked and geographically disadvantaged states, and to deliberately muddy the waters, so as to carry out aggressive designs on the rights of the coastal states over their exclusive economic zones will be futile."

on the exercise of exclusive jurisdiction of coastal states over the economic zone, he said: since a coastal state exercises full sovereignty over the natural resources of its economic zone, it follows naturally that the coastal state should exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the

economic zone. for instance, the coastal state has every right to protect, use, explore and exploit all the natural resources in the zone, to adopt necessary measures and regulations to prevent these resources from being plundered, encroached on, damaged or polluted, and to exercise overall control and regulation of the marine environment and scientific research within the zone. however, the superpowers do not recognize the exclusive jurisdiction of the coastal state over the entire economic zone. both of them proposed that coastal state jurisdiction should be subject to "international standards", should be "in conformity with the recommendations of the competent international organizations", and should even be "in compliance with any internationally agreed rules". recently, a superpower, after listing a series of coastal state "duties" in respect of the economic zone, went so far as to openly indicate that the coastal state may not regulate scientific research and prevention of vessel-based pollution in the economic zone. therefore, to place restrictions either on coastal state sovereignty over the resources of the economic zone, or on coastal state jurisdiction, is to deny the "exclusive" nature of the exclusive economic zone, in other words, to profess acceptance of the concept of the economic zone but actually castrate its essential contents. this is absolutely impermissible.

ling ching pointed out: the developing countries of asia, africa and latin america including nigeria as well as a number of other countries have already put forward principles and propositions in this respect. these propositions not only safeguard the coastal state's sovereignty over the resources and its jurisdiction over the zone, but also take into account the convenience of navigation and other legitimate rights and interests of other countries. he expressed support for these principles and propositions.

he pointed out in conclusion: the chinese delegation is firmly opposed to attempts at taking other issues as preconditions to a solution of the question of the exclusive economic zone. for instance, someone declares that free passage of his warships through straits lying within the limits of the territorial seas must be recognized before he can accept the proposition of establishing economic zones. this is no "package settlement"; this is out-and-out blackmail. the chinese delegation reiterates that any attempt to strike a deal at the expense of the sovereignty of other states will definitely not be tolerated.

Soviet-Peddled "Preferential Rights" Refuted in 2nd Committee of UN Sea Law Conference

(NCNA-English Caracas, Aug. 7, 1974)

the second committee of the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea held a debate today on the question of so-called "coastal state's preferential rights or other non-exclusive jurisdiction over resources beyond the territorial sea".

today's debate was held after that on the establishment of an exclusive economic zone which concluded on august 6. during the 4-day economic zone debate, representatives from many third world countries, including algeria and tanzania, as well as other small and medium-sized countries sharply exposed and denounced the insistence of the two superpowers, particularly soviet social-imperialism, on maritime hegemonism and their intrigue to deny the coastal states full sovereignty over the exclusive economic zone while admitting verbally the desirability of such a zone. this put the soviet representative in great embarrassment and isolation. however, on the last day of the debate (august 6), the soviet representative, ganging up with those from some other countries, dished up and distributed certain draft articles on the economic zone which peddle the long discredited proposal for "preferential rights" in fishing. in so doing, the soviet revisionists tried to cut out the essential contents of the economic zone and to restrict and abolish the legitimate exclusive rights of the small and medium-sized coastal states over their own economic zones. today's debate was unfolded in connection with these draft articles of the soviet revisionists.

the draft articles were severely criticised and repudiated by the representatives of china, peru, the congo, nigeria, ghana, iceland and many other countries during the debate.

ling ching, deputy leader of the chinese delegation, pointed out in the debate that the item entitled "preferential rights" was imposed on the sea-bed committee by the two superpowers in order to oppose the proposition of the developing countries for the establishment of exclusive economic zones. at present, someone is professing recognition of the economic zone while actually trying to impose on the coastal states such kind of stuff as "preferential rights", thereby robbing the economic zone of its essential contents. this is a mockery, and a denial of the demand of the numerous countries of the third world for the establishment of the exclusive economic zone.

the draft articles on the economic zone submitted by the soviet union and some other countries are a masterpiece in which such attempts find concentrated expression.

he went on to refute the absurd propositions contained in the draft articles. he said, the theoretical basis of the denial of coastal state exclusive jurisdiction over the economic zone as contained in the draft articles is the assertion that the economic zone which falls within the scope of national jurisdiction should be treated as part of the high seas. if the economic zone were truly part of the high seas, then it would simply make no sense talking about the establishment of such a zone. and, as a matter of course, all the coastal states could do would be meekly to submit themselves to the will of the superpower who monopolize the high seas to bestow some "preferential rights" upon them.

ling ching said, the draft articles provide that each state may freely carry out fundamental scientific research "unrelated" to the exploration and exploitation of the living or mineral resources of the economic zone. it may be asked: can there be any "fundamental scientific research" in the present-day world that is not related, directly or indirectly, to specific military or economic purposes? it is common knowledge that the very superpower which has sponsored this draft, constantly sends, under the signboard of "fundamental scientific research" or "freedom of scientific research", large numbers of "research vessels" or "fishing fleets" equipped with electronic devices to worm their way to the coastal areas of other countries, on or beneath the waters thereof, for the sole purpose of carrying on espionage activities. isn't there more than sufficient evidence of this in the press all over the world which has brought to light such activities?

he said, all the eleven articles under section ii of the draft articles are limitations to the sovereignty of the coastal state over fishery resources. this section constitutes the main body of the draft. assertions that the maximum annual allowable catch of fish shall be determined in accordance with the recommendations of international fishery organizations, that fishermen of foreign states shall be allowed to fish for the unused part of such allowable catch, that payment for the grant of licences shall be settled in accordance with the recommendations of international organizations, etc., are all aimed at peddling the preferential rights as it advocates. such assertions have long been refuted down to the last point by the developing countries. but, why should this superpower again and again dish it up to pass off as something new? the only answer to this question is that, no matter what radical changes may have taken place in the situation, there must be absolutely no change of the vested hegemonistic interests of this superpower and its policies of aggression and plunder.

here it is arbitrarily provided that the coastal state shall grant foreign vessels permission to fish in its economic zone, while first and foremost in the priority list is none other than the so-called "states which have borne considerable material and other costs of research.

discovery, identification and exploitation of living resource stocks, or which have been fishing in the region involved." this is really an excellent confession exclamation to put it bluntly, this is the same as saying: i, a superpower, should be given priority with respect to the right of fishing.

he went on, here we must also point to the fact that, in drafting the provision on priority of the right of fishing in the economic zone to be granted to foreign vessels, this superpower, which has professed a care for the interests of the land-locked states, places only after itself the land-locked states which should have a certain proportion of ownership of the resources found in the economic zone. after all is said, the plain truth remains that this superpower cares for nobody except itself exclamation

in conclusion, ling ching said, the chinese delegation reiterates that we resolutely support the proposition of the developing countries for the exclusive economic zone and that we are firmly opposed to the attempt of the superpowers at substituting by underhand means the essential contents of the exclusive economic zone with so-called preferential rights.

the representative of peru, alfonso arias schreiber, denounced the maritime powers for seeking to safeguard their vested interests in plundering the marine resources of other countries by the provision of "preferential rights" in fishing. he pointed out emphatically: "it is an unjustifiable and futile attempt to make certain countries play the role of directors forever while the other countries are reduced to the role of subordinates forever." he reiterated peru's determination to defend her rights over 200 nautical miles of waters.

alphonse bayonne, representative of congo, said that the documents just submitted to the second committee by the rich powers have confirmed the correctness of our point of view, that is, these documents were originated from the preoccupation of maritime hegemony, from the designs to pillage the fishing resources of the developing countries and from the reality of imperialist and neo-colonialist domination.

of course, he noted, these documents with clear characteristics of paternalism were unacceptable. to accept these propositions will aggravate the plunder of the fishing resources of the developing countries.

the representative of nigeria j.d. ogundere said that the people of the third world countries are indignant with the big powers for their unscrupulous plunder of marine resources in the territorial sea of the developing coastal countries.' he declared that the draft articles on the economic zone proposed by the soviet union and its co-sponsors were unacceptable. referring to one of the draft articles which stipulates that a coastal state must give license to foreign fishermen to fish in her economic zone,

he said: "that was a most obnoxious one. it means a total denial of the exclusive economic zone."

the representative of ghana k.o. kumi said that acceptance of the idea of coastal state "preferential rights" would make the economic zone part of the high seas where the few marine powers are pushing forward their maritime hegemony.

the representative of iceland hans g. andersen expressed support for the exclusive economic zone concept. he pointed out that the economic zone concept and the concept of the preferential rights of the coastal state "in effect represent two stages in the development of the law of the sea."

referring to the soviet allegation that foreign fishermen may be allowed to fish in the economic zone of a developing coastal state by the grant of a license, he said, "that is a matter which must be decided by the coastal state itself and not by any third party".

UN Security Council Adopts Recommendation for Guinea-Bissau's Membership in UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 12, 1974)

the u.n. security council this afternoon adopted a resolution recommending the general assembly to admit the republic of guinea-bissau to u.n. membership.

chinese permanent representative huang hua made a speech after the adoption of the resolution. he said: "the experience of the struggle of the people of guinea-bissau has shown that the liberation and independence of guinea-bissau were neither a 'favour' bestowed by the portuguese colonialist authorities nor the outcome of 'peaceful transition'. the birth of guinea-bissau and the fall of the fascist regime in portugal were important victories of the unremitting struggles waged by the people in the portuguese colonies and the african countries."

he went on to say that "in less than one year since its founding, the republic of guinea-bissau has been recognized by some ninety countries. the victory of the people of guinea-bissau has written a new chapter in the annals of the african people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and it will certainly exert far-reaching influence on the struggle of the people in southern africa and other non-independent regions, encouraging them to

carry on more valiant struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism."

"the chinese government and people have always deeply sympathized with and rendered firm support and active assistance to the people of guinea-bissau in their protracted and heroic struggle for liberation," huang hua said. he spoke of the development of relations between china and the republic of guinea-bissau and read a message of reply sent by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei on august 5 to commissioner of foreign affairs of the republic of guinea-bissau victor saude maria, expressing the chinese government's firm support for the republic of guinea-bissau's application for membership in the united nations.

huang hua said: "the great africa is an important part of the third world. the african countries and peoples have grown ever stronger and are winning continuous new victories in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism. an excellent situation prevails in the armed struggle of the people in the portuguese colonies. the armed struggles and mass movements for national liberation waged by the peoples of mozambique, angola and other parts of southern africa are developing vigorously. the 11th summit conference of the oau held not long ago in mogadiscio has given an impetus to the just struggle of the african people to strengthen their unity for the liberation of the entire african continent. it has voiced strong support for the sacred struggle of the peoples of guinea-bissau, mozambique and angola for national liberation."

he stressed in conclusion: "we maintain that the portuguese authorities must respect the independence and sovereignty of the republic of guinea-bissau, immediately and unconditionally withdraw all their colonial troops and cease all acts of interference in its internal affairs. we are deeply convinced that the just struggle of the people in the portuguese colonies will continue to obtain strong support and assistance from the people of african countries and the rest of the world. so long as they strengthen their unity, persist in the struggle against portuguese colonialism and guard against the meddling and sabotage of all outside forces of aggression, they will certainly achieve complete national independence and liberation. following the consistent teachings of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese government and people will unswervingly give firm support to the people of the portuguese colonies and all the african countries and peoples in their just struggle for the complete liberation of the african continent."

representatives of asian, african and latin-american members of the security council, cameroon, kenya, mauritania, indonesia, iraq, costa rica and peru, spoke to support the admission of guinea-bissau as a member of the u.n.

salim ahmed salim, permanent representative of tanzania, spoke as chairman of the u.n. special committee on decolonization. he said that the independence of the republic of guinea-bissau was attained through a decade and more of heroic struggle of its people. the victory of the people of guinea-bissau gave the people of africa fresh hope that their goal of total liberation would sooner or later be realized.

abdirizak haji hussein, representative of somali, speaking on behalf of the president of his country in the capacity of the current chairman of the oau, said that the oau from the start had taken a firm and unswerving stand for the freedom of all colonial peoples, and wanted to see colonialism, racism and apartheid eliminated from the african continent. he expressed the hope that peoples in other portuguese territories would attain their independence at the earliest date.

jacques d. togbe, permanent representative of togo, speaking as the current chairman of the african group of the u,n. member states, said that all portuguese troops should withdraw from guinea-bissau.

mokhtar taleb-bendiab, representative of algeria, spoke on behalf of the group of non-aligned states. he said that the non-aligned states had always supported the people of guinea-bissau struggling for liberation from colonialism and oppression. those states were pleased at the decision of the security council, he added.

representatives of guinea, morocco, cyprus and yugoslavia also spoke in support of the council's decision to recommend the admission of guinea-bissau to u.n. membership.

Chinese Delegation Leader Speaks at UN World Population Conference

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 21, 1974)

following is the full text of a speech made by huang shu-tse, leader of the chinese delegation to the u.n. world population conference, at the plenary meeting here this afternoon:

mr. chairman,

it is a pleasure for the delegation of the people's republic of china to be here to attend the world population conference and have discussions and exchange views with representatives of other countries on questions of world

population. allow me, in the name of the chinese delegation, to express our heartfelt thanks to the government and people of romania, our host country, for the warm hospitality they have accorded us and to extend our warm congratulations to george macovascu, head of the romanian delegation to the world population conference on his election as president of the conference.

we are sincerely glad that representatives of national liberation movements and organizations are attending this conference upon invitation as observers and we express our warm welcome to them.

the world population conference is being held at a time when the international situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of the world and unfavourable to imperialism, particularly the superpowers. the whole world is advancing amidst great turbulence. the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly to study the problems of raw materials and development held not long ago marked a new stage, the stage of deep-going development, in the struggle of the countries of the third world and the people of all countries against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. the world population conference should carry on and develop the militant spirit of combating imperialism and hegemonism as manifested at the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly. the population problem is inseparable from political and economic problems. the programme of action on the establishment of a new international economic order adopted by the u.n. general assembly at its special session calls upon the world population conference to make its contribution to facilitating the establishment of the new international economic order. it is our hope that we representatives from different countries will make joint efforts to realize this aim. the chinese delegation is ready to do its part towards this end.

the chinese delegation hereby solemnly declares that the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk is the sole legal government representing the cambodian people. the lon nol clique, being a handful of national scum of cambodia, long repudiated by the cambodian people, can in no way represent the cambodian people. the presence of the representatives of the traitorous lon nol clique at this conference is entirely illegal. moreover, we solemnly state that the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the south vietnamese people and is fully entitled to attend this conference. the world population conference should invite the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to send its representatives to attend the conference. it is most unreasonable that representatives of the saigon authorities should unilaterally take part in this conference.

now, the chinese delegation would like to set forth its views and opinions on some current major issues regarding the world population.

1. fundamental assessment of the present world population situation

over the last few decades, along with the development of the political and economic situation in the world, there has been a fairly rapid population growth in the world, particularly in the third world. the third world now has a population of nearly three billion, which is more than 70 per cent of the world's population. how to see this fact in a correct light is the first thing we must be clear about. one superpower asserts outright that there is a "population explosion" in asia, africa and latin america and that a "catastrophe to mankind" is imminent. the other superpower, while pretending at some conferences to be against malthusianism, makes the propaganda blast that "rapid population growth is a mill-stone around the neck of the developing countries." singing a duet, the two superpowers energetically try to describe the third world's population growth as a great evil. if this fallacy is not refuted, there will be no correct point of departure in any discussion on the world population.

of all things in the world, people are the most precious. once the people take their destiny into their own hands, they will be able to perform miracles. man, as worker and as creator and user of tools, is the decisive factor in the social productive forces. man is in the first place a producer and only in the second place a consumer. historically, the valiant, industrious and talented people of asia, africa and latin america made outstanding contributions to human civilization. but over a considerable period of time, the colonialists and imperialists subjected the asian, african and latin american countries to brutal aggression and enslavement. they not only plundered enormous social wealth from asia, africa and latin america, but also engaged in human traffic and evicted or slaughtered local inhabitants. africa alone has lost as many as 100 million people in this way. the social productive forces in asian, african and latin american countries were seriously sapped. the population of some countries and nations declined drastically, and large tracts of land were laid waste. after prolonged and heroic struggles waged by the people in asia, africa and latin america, a large number of countries in these regions have successively won political independence and achieved marked progress in developing their national economy and culture as compared with the past. along with this development the population has grown rather quickly. this is not at all a bad thing but a very good thing. in the situation of "great disorder under heaven", in which the broad masses of the people are increasingly awakening, the large population of the third world constitutes an important condition for strengthening the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism

and accelerating social and economic development. today, the people of the third world have become the main force combating colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and are becoming an increasingly mighty force in safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy.

it should be pointed out that on its road of advance the third world is still confronted with numerous difficulties to be overcome through persistent struggles. in many countries that have won political independence, their economic life-lines are still controlled by colonialism and imperialism, and no fundamental change has been effected in the old economic structure. in particular, owing to intensified oppression and exploitation by the two superpowers, these countries have been unable to make full use of their vast manpower resources, and unemployment and poverty still exist there. but we are confident that the historical trend -- countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- is irresistible. whatever twists and turns and difficulties there may be along their road of advance, final victory belongs to the people of asia, africa and latin america and of the world as a whole. on the basis of an unremitting fight against the aggression, interference, subversion and plunder by imperialism and hegemonism and persistent defence of political and economic independence, there will arise an asia, africa and latin america with a big population and a great wealth of products, where life will be abundant and culture will flourish.

the superpowers raise the false alarm of a "population explosion" and paint a depressing picture of the future of mankind. this reminds us of the notorious malthus, who, more than 170 years ago, when the population of the world was less than one billion, raised a hue and cry about "over-population" and the impossibility for the growth of production ever to catch up with that of the population. he driveled that even with "the best directed efforts of human industry", china could hardly "double the produce... in any number of years". today, the world population has more than quadrupled that of malthus' time, but there has been much greater increase in the material wealth of society, thanks to the efforts of the broad masses of the people in surmounting numerous obstacles. in the twenty-odd years since her founding, the people's republic of china has increased her products manyfold. the creative power of the people is boundless, and, so is man's ability to exploit and utilize natural resources. the pessimistic views spread by the superpowers are utterly groundless and are being propagated with ulterior motives.

2. on the causes of the population problem and ways of solving it.

at present, there is in many countries a population problem, which finds its concrete expression in unemployment, poverty, starvation, a high mortality rate, etc. the central task of our discussions at this conference should be to ascertain the causes of this problem and find ways of solving it.

the condition of the population of a country is determined by its social system and the political and economic conditions prevailing at home and internationally. is it owing to over-population that unemployment and poverty exist in many countries of the world today? no, absolutely not. it is mainly due to aggression, plunder and exploitation by the imperialists, particularly the superpowers. the two superpowers are the biggest international exploiters and oppressors of today and the chief culprits responsible for unemployment and poverty in the world. the declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order adopted by the u.n. general assembly at its sixth special session points out that the widening gap between the developing and the developed countries is due to the old international economic order which increasingly aggravates the inequalities, and that alien domination, foreign occupation, colonialism, racial discrimination, apartheid and neo-colonialism in all its forms are the greatest obstacles to the full emancipation and progress of the developing countries. in our opinion, the primary way of solving the population problem lies in combating the aggression and plunder by the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists, and particularly the superpowers, breaking down the unequal international economic relations, winning and safeguarding national independence, and developing the national economy and culture independently and self-reliantly in the light of each country's specific conditions and differing circumstances and raising the living standards of the people.

it is well known that large numbers of relative surplus population and wide spread poverty exist in the superpower countries too. in one superpower country millions are jobless and tens of millions live in poverty. and in the other, which flaunts the label of socialism, the gap between the rich privileged stratum and the poor working people grows wider and wider, the bureaucrat monopoly capitalists fire workers at will, and the livelihood of the broad masses of workers is insecure. this state of affairs is wholly the result of the ruthless oppression and exploitation which the superpowers practise at home.

in recent years, the struggle of the third world against imperialism and hegemonism has been surging forward vigorously, and the struggle of the people in the developed countries and the superpower countries against ruthless oppression and exploitation is on the upsurge. these two irresistible tides converging together are ever more powerfully pounding at and shaking the foundations of imperialism and hegemonism, thus paving the way for the eradication of unemployment and poverty throughout the world.

the two superpowers are most afraid that the real cause of unemployment and poverty should be uncovered and that the broad masses should clearly see the correct way of solving this problem. so they have concocted various fallacies which they loudly and repeatedly propagate everywhere.

the claim that "over-population is the reason why the have-not countries are poor" is a worn-out tune of the superpowers. what a mass of figures they have calculated in order to prove that population is too large, the food supply too small and natural resources insufficient exclamation but they never calculate the amount of natural resources they have plundered, the social wealth they have grabbed and the super-profits they have extorted from asia, africa and latin america. should an account be made of their exploitation, the truth with regard to the population problem will at once be out. their multitude of population statistics will not help them a bit either. the average population to a square kilometre is only 12 in africa, and 15 in latin america. though population density in the developing countries of asia is a bit higher, it is nonetheless lower than that in the developed countries of western europe. how can it be said then that the have-not countries are poor because of over-population? they claim that poverty can be overcome by reducing the rate of population growth. if so, why are there still so many jobless and underfed people in the two superpower countries where the rate of population growth is relatively low and population density fairly small?

social-imperialism asserts that "only economic development with my aid can solve your population problem". this is a ruse. it goes without saying that economic development is necessary for a country to emerge from poverty and solve its population problems. the point is that what social-imperialism calls "economic development" is nothing but a fraud, as it is not coupled with the fight against imperialism and hegemonism and a change in the unequal international economic relations. let us ask: don't you talk glibly of "economic development"? why do you fly into a rage at the mention of establishing a new international economic order? why do you try your utmost to maintain the old international economic relations and obstruct the economic development of the third world countries? don't you talk glibly of "aid"? why do you take advantage of others' difficulties to reap fabulous profits, relentlessly press for the repayment of loans and practise blackmail? in practising neo-colonialism, you have outdone the other superpower. your so-called "aid" can only mean intensified control and plunder of the third world countries, with the consequent aggravation of their unemployment and poverty.

the allegation that "over-population in the developing countries is threatening the security of the world" is a completely false accusation that reverses right and wrong. one may ask: was it over-population that led to the wars in indochina, the middle east and other areas or to the armed occupation of czechoslovakia? is it owing to over-population

that oppressed nations and oppressed people have carried out just wars for independence and liberation? no, wars of aggression are launched by the imperialists, particularly the superpowers. the oppressed nations and oppressed people are driven by the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists to take up arms, resist aggression and fight for liberation. everyday the two superpowers talk about "detente", but are actually creating tension. everyday they talk about "disarmament", but are actually engaged in arms expansion. wherever the two hegemonic powers contend, there is no tranquility. their attempt to shift the blame for menacing world security onto the third world serves only to further reveal their own sinister motives.

the deplorable conditions of unemployment and poverty in old china are universally known. under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese communist party, the chinese people, through a prolonged struggle, overthrew imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism which weighed on them like three big mountains, and have since carried on socialist revolution and socialist construction and in a relatively short time succeeded in eliminating unemployment left over from old china. in the twenty-odd years since the founding of the people's republic, china's population has increased nearly 60 per cent, from about 500 million to nearly 800 million. yet, in the same period, annual grain output has more than doubled, rising from 110 million to 250 million tons, and the output of textiles and other industrial products has increased manyfold. at present, the area under cultivation in china is only slightly more than 10 per cent of her total territory. there are enormous potentialities untapped since there remain vast areas to be reclaimed, and the per hectare yield can still be greatly raised. at present the living standards of our people are still rather low, yet everyone is ensured of employment, food and clothing, and the livelihood of the people is steadily improving. the broad masses of the chinese people have never displayed such a high degree of initiative and creativeness. in building socialism, china's vast manpower resources are being used in a planned and rational way. facts of china's history have completely exploded the various fallacies spread by the superpowers with regard to the population problem and fully borne out "the truth that revolution plus production can solve the problem of feeding the population," as set forth by chairman mao tsetung.

3. on the formulation and implementation of a population policy

our emphasis on combating imperialism and hegemonism and developing the national economy and culture as the primary way of solving the population problem does not imply that in our view a population policy is of no consequence. here we would first like to point out that the formulation and implementation of population policies, the setting of population targets, the carrying out of census and the publication of statistics are entirely within the scope of the internal affairs and sovereignty of each country,

which must be decided by each government in the light of the specific conditions of its own country. some countries need to lower, and others to raise, the rate of population growth to a proper extent. no uniformity should be imposed since conditions vary from country to country. any international technical cooperation and assistance in population matters must follow the principles of complete voluntariness of the parties concerned, strict respect for state sovereignty, absence of any strings attached and promotion of the self-reliance of the recipient countries. we are firmly opposed to the superpowers intervening by any means in the population policy of other countries on the pretext of what they call "population explosion" or "over-population". we are firmly opposed to the attempt of some international organizations to infringe on the sovereignty of recipient countries by conditioning aid on restricting their population growth rate.

after overthrowing the rule of the imperialists and their lackeys, we in china have secured the prerequisites for the planned development of the national economy as well as the planned regulation of the rate of population growth. on the basis of energetically developing production and raising the living standards of the people, china has developed medical and health services throughout the cities and countryside and strengthened the work of maternity and child care, thus reducing mortality on the one hand and regulating the birth rate through birth planning on the other. our birth planning is not merely birth control, as some people understand it to be, it comprises different measures for different circumstances. in densely-populated areas, late marriage and birth control are encouraged on the basis of voluntariness, while active treatment is given in cases of sterility. in national minority areas and other sparsely-populated areas, appropriate measures are taken to facilitate population growth, while birth control advice and help are given to those parents who have too many children and desire birth control. such a policy of planned population growth is in the interest of the thorough emancipation of women and the proper bringing up of future generations as well as of national construction and prosperity. china's mortality rate has dropped by a big margin. the birth rate in densely-populated areas has decreased in varying degrees. in the national minority areas, a change has been brought about in the situation prevailing in the past, in which the population grew at an extremely slow rate or even dropped sharply owing to brutal persecution by the forces of reaction -- a change that has resulted in a fairly rapid increase of the population there. of course, these are but initial achievements. we have not yet acquired adequate experience in the work of birth planning and we must continue our efforts.

mr. chairman,

china is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. the chinese people stand firmly together with the third world countries and all oppressed nations and oppressed people, strengthening unity with them in waging the common struggle. we firmly support the people of the

third world countries in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, develop the national ecoromy, establish a new international economic order and combat imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and hegemonism. china firmly supports the correct position of the third world countries and other countries that each country should decide its own population policy in conformity with the wishes of its people and the specific conditions. we are fully confident that the people of the world, persisting in solidarity and persevering in struggle, will certainly surmount all difficulties, win new victories step by step and create an infinitely bright future.

that is all. thank you, mr. chairman.

Chinese, African Representatives Reiterate Their Stands on Credentials for Sea Law Conference

(NCNA-English Caracas, Aug. 21, 1974)

the credentials committee of the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea this afternoon discussed the memorandum submitted by the secretariat of the conference on the question of credentials of the delegations to the conference. chinese and african representatives reaffirmed their positions on this question.

chinese representative ko tsai-shuo said: on the representation of the lon nol clique, the chinese delegation reiterates that the sole genuine and legitimate representative of the cambodian people is the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. the traitorous lon nol clique, a handful of national scum of cambodia, is illegal from the very beginning and has no right whatsoever to represent the cambodian people at the u.n. conference on the law of the sea.

he went on: the chinese delegation reiterates that there exist two administrations in south viet nam. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the authentic representative of the south vietnamese people. it is inappropriate and unreasonable for the saigon authorities unilaterally to be represented at the u.n. conference on the law of the sea.

referring to the question of the credential of the representative of south africa, ko tsai-shuo stressed: the chinese delegation fully shares and supports the views expressed by the delegations of african states and many other countries. the racist and colonialist regime in south africa has no right

to represent the people of azania and namibia at the u.n. conference on the law of the sea.

speaking in the name of the organization of african unity, the representative of ivory coast strongly denounced the racist and colonialist regime in south africa for its practice of racial discrimination and colonial domination. he reiterated that the african states oppose this regime and demanded that the conference re-examine the qualification of the credential of the representative of south africa.

14th Session of Board of UN Conference on Trade and Development Holds General Debate

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 24, 1974)

the board of the united nations conference on trade and development (unctad) began its 14th session in geneva on august 20 with a general debate taking place in the last few days.

at the opening plenary meeting, the board accepted the commonwealth of the bahamas and the republic of guinea-bissau as members of the unctad. the representatives of the democratic people's republic of korea, which became a member of the unctad last august, attended the session for the first time and were warmly welcomed by the conference representatives.

a recommendation was adopted on the implementation of the resolutions approved by the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly on may 1974 -- the "declaration" and the "programme of action" on the establishment of a new international economic order.

in an opening statement, secretary-general of the unctad gamani corea (sri lanka) presented the ideas for a reorientation in the unctad's work in order to carry forward the initiative taken by the general assembly at its recent special session.

during the general debate in the past few days, the representatives of the third world countries strongly demanded the effective implementation of the "declaration" and the "programme of action." they supported the ideas of the formation of organizations of raw-materials exporting countries and the fixing of reasonable prices of raw materials and primary commodities. they also advocated the strengthening of cooperation among the third world countries.

the representative of jamaica said that the prices of manufactured goods produced by developed countries have continued to rise while the prices of exports from developing countries have for the most part moved downwards. he called for the establishment of producer associations.

the pakistan representative said that the difficult economic situation in developing countries could not be fundamentally changed under the present system of international economic relations. he emphasised the self-sustenance and strengthening of cooperation among third world countries.

the representative of nigeria urged the establishment of the new international economic order as soon as possible.

the representative of romania stressed that one of the most important tasks of the session was to carefully examine the role to be played by the board in implementing the resolutions adopted by the u.n. special session.

the representative of brazil urged the participation of the developing countries in the decision-making process of the reforming of international economic relations.

the representative of the european economic community said that the community intended to reinforce its trade relations with the developing countries in asia, africa and latin america.

the representative of the democratic people's republic of korea gave a statement at the plenary meeting on august 23. he declared, "if the peoples of the third world countries unite and take common anti-imperialist action with the abundant raw material resources and inexhaustible economic potentialities in their hands, they will display great might in establishing a new order of international relations." he expressed solidarity with and support for the peoples of asian, african and latin american countries in their struggle to abolish the old system and outdated order of international economic relations and the legacy of imperialism and colonialism and to defend national sovereignty, territorial integrity and natural resources. he also expressed support for the raw material exporting countries to establish an international community in defence of their interests.

the korean delegate reaffirmed opposition to the occupation of south korea by the u.s. troops and for reunification of the country by the korean people's own efforts without any interference of outside forces. he urged the delegations attending the conference to show their sympathy with and support to the korean people in their just struggle to maintain peace in korea, to evacuate all foreign troops out of south korea, to realise the country's independent reunification and to attain freedom and democracy in south korea.

in his statement, wang chung-yuan, representative of china, said that the conference has the duty to make a serious study of the way and means for the implementation of "the declaration" and "the program of action" and to adopt appropriate positive measures in order to completely change the old international economic relations and to establish a new, just and reasonable international economic order.

on the problems of raw materials and development, he said, the essence of the problems is the struggle of the developing countries to defend their state sovereignty, develop their national economy and combat imperialist and particularly superpower plunder and control.

wang chung-yuan pointed out, "the prices of primary commodities have increased since last year, however the fundamental trend of exchange of unequal values has not been altered. social imperialism, in addition to imitating another superpower in ways of plunder, takes advantage of others' difficulties and uses various devious methods to make staggering profits from war. it sells munitions and industrial equipment at high prices and buys oil and natural gas in exchange at low prices. it does transit business in big way, and reaps enormous profits in the twinkling of an eye. it plunders some developing countries to an astonishing degree. this clearly shows that the rich countries' affluence is built on the poverty of the poor countries. however, it is this same superpower that has always bragged about its 'aid' to the people of developing countries, as if the people in poor countries could not live without such 'aid'. this is plain nonsense."

"the third world countries can achieve real development only by smashing the economic monopoly and control by imperialism and the superpowers and stopping their exploitation and plunder," he stated.

recalling the struggle waged by the third world countries to change old international economic relations, wang chung-yuan said, "it is not the one or two superpowers that are really powerful, the really powerful are the third world and the people of all countries uniting together and daring to fight and daring to win. what was done by the petroleum exporting countries can also be done by many other raw material exporting countries. facts have proved that organization of raw material exporting countries is an effective form for the developing countries to wage a united struggle."

"the trade and development board should take a clear and positive position and make its contributions towards the formation of various organizations of raw material exporting countries and the establishment of an equitable and reasonable relationship between the prices of raw materials and primary commodities and the prices of industrial products," he added.

the chinese representative said, "we must maintain full vigilance against any attempt to disrupt unity of the developing countries by imperialists, and the superpowers in particular."

during the general debate, the representatives of soviet revisionism repeated their old trash on "detente" and "disarmament". in his statement, the representative of the united states once again opposed "the declaration" and "the program of action" adopted by the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly.

UN Security Council Discusses Cyprus Question Again

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 30, 1974)

the united nations security council reconvened today to discuss the cyprus question. it adopted a joint resolution tabled by britain, france and austria, which calls upon all parties concerned to promote settlement of the cyprus question, alleviate the plight of cypriot refugees and provide them with relief.

after the adoption of the draft resolution, chinese representative huang hua noted that the chinese delegation, based on its consistent position on the cyprus question, had decided to vote in favour of the draft resolution. meanwhile, he said, the chinese delegation made reservation in regard to the paragraph of the draft resolution concerning the "united nations force in cyprus".

soviet representative malik tried his best to peddle the soviet proposal on the holding of a so-called international conference on the cyprus question, in an attempt to pave the way for the soviet interference in the question. but his activities failed once again.

to make use of the cyprus question and expand its influence in the east mediterranean, the soviet government made a statement on august 22, calling for the convocation of the international conference with the participation of cyprus, greece, turkey and all member states of the security council. taking advantage of his position as president of the security council this month, the soviet representative time and again convened the member states for "consultations" in the past week or more, trying to impose the soviet proposal on the security council. but his activities were cold-shouldered and boycotted by a majority of the member states and his attempts were foiled.

soon after the security council convened today, malik once again made a lengthy speech, declaring that the soviet revisionist proposal "is motivated by the desire to arrive at a just settlement of the cyprus problem". but his insincere preaching won no support at all. under such circumstances, malik dared not put forth the proposal in the form of a draft resolution, still less did he have the guts to ask for a vote on it.

malik's speech was opposed by the representative of the other superpower which is contending with soviet social-imperialism for hegemony in the eastern mediterranean. u.s. representative scali said that the soviet words and deeds "will not help us solve the real problems of cyprus".

british representative ivor richard pointed out that malik had abused his position as president. he also ridiculed malik's bluff in peddling an unwelcome proposal. "mr. malik knew he did not have support for the soviet proposals regarding a security council conference or mission, otherwise he would have pressed for votes on those proposals," he said.

chinese representative huang hua stated that the soviet representative has been repeatedly peddling the so-called "new proposal" of the soviet government on what it calls the permanent members "jointly or parallelly providing international guarantees" for cyprus and on "convening an international conference with the participation of all member states of the security council" plus the parties concerned. we deem it necessary to point out that this so-called "new proposal" of the soviet union is nothing new. as everyone is aware, it is no secret that the soviet union has long harboured aggressive designs on the mediterranean.

he pointed out that in the recent tense situation in cyprus, it has taken great pains to exploit the contradictions, fan up flames, sow discord and create confusion so as to gain profit thereby. while making a show of its force in rivalry with the other superpower, it has made a host of declarations both within and outside the united nations. recently, it put forward a so-called "new proposal" on convening an international conference, it has stressed time and again its proposal for dispatching a so-called "u.n. special mission", and it talks about the establishment of a so-called "international guarantee by the 5 permanent members", as though it were so much concerned about the interests of the cypriot people and the peace in this area. as a matter of fact, its sole aim is, to put it bluntly, to subject cyprus with great haste to the overall "intervention" and "guarantee" of this superpower under the cover of hypocritical words, so that it can further expand its influence in this area and contend with the other superpower for control and hegemony over the eastern mediterranean. as the chinese saying goes, "the trick is all too evident to every man in the street."

the chinese representative concluded that consequently, in order to uphold the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of cyprus, it is imperative to guard against and oppose all schemes of all outside forces, particularly the two superpowers.

Speech at Deputy Head of Chinese Delegation at World Population Conference After Adoption of "World Population Plan of Action"

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 20, 1974)

li ting-chuan, deputy head of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the u.n. world population conference, made a speech today after the conference adopted the "world population plan of action".

he said: "this conference, carrying on and developing the spirit of the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly, has demonstrated the awakening and unity of the third world countries. delegates of numerous third world countries and representatives of the liberation movements exposed with indisputable facts that the plunder and exploitation carried out in various forms by the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists, and particularly the superpowers, constitute the root cause of unemployment, starvation, poverty and other population problems that exist in many countries of the world today. many countries have criticized and refuted malthus' reactionary demographic theory and all pessimistic views spread by the superpowers with ulterior motives. they pointed out that the people are the motive force in the making of world history and that the future of mankind is infinitely bright. delegates from numerous third world countries and many second world countries have stressed that the formulation and implementation of population policies are the sovereign right of each country which brook no foreign interference. through repeated consultations and struggles, these essential spirit and principles are partly reflected in the 'world population plan of action'."

he pointed out: "during the meeting, the superpowers find themselves very much isolated and are placed on the dock. they were most afraid that the real cause of unemployment and poverty should be uncovered and that the broad masses of the people should clearly see the correct way of solving the population problem. thus, reversing right and wrong, they spread the absurd theory of 'population explosion'. one of them pretends to be against malthusianism and professes concern for the economic development of the third world countries. but when it comes to the discussion of articles

affecting the interests of the third world, that superpower revealed its true features of social imperialism by taking a diametrically opposite position to the third world countries. at the conference, many delegates of the third world countries gave the lie to "detente", "disarmament" and "security" trumpeted by this superpower. they pointed out that the world intranquility is due to the superpowers. though the two superpowers differ in their tactics to undermine the conference, their purpose is the same. the reason why they tried by every means possible to prevent the people of the world from exposing the real cause of unemployment, poverty and other population problems and to oppose the correct ways to solve them is that they seek to weaken the revolutionary fighting spirit of the people of the world, maintain their plunder and exploitation of the third world and the old international economic order. but the result is just the opposite of what they desire: they have served as teachers by negative example by further raising the consciousness of the third world countries and strengthening their unity in the struggle. the numerous tricks they played have flopped one after another. they are truely in a deplorable plight of "flowers fall, do what one may" as described in a chinese verse.

he continued: "the chinese delegation approves in the main this document as it incorporates some of the viewpoints and propositions of the third world countries on population problems. the document correctly points out: "of all things in the world, people are the most precious." "the future of mankind is infinitely bright." "true development cannot take place in the absence of national independence and liberation. alien and colonial domination, foreign occupation, wars of aggression, racial discrimination, apartheid, neo-colonialism in all its forms, continue to be among the greatest obstacles to the full emancipation and progress of the developing countries and all the people involved" and "the formulation and implementation of the population policy is the sovereign right of each country ... free from foreign interference."

he said: "but we must point out that owing to superpower obstruction and sabotage, there are drawbacks on matters of principle in the document which has been adopted. not much is dealt with on the root cause of unemployment, poverty and other population problems and the ways to solve them. we all know that the root cause of poverty, unemployment, starvation and other population problems lies in the aggression, oppression, plunder and exploitation by the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists, and particularly the superpowers. without fighting against imperialism, colonialism and particularly the superpowers, the establishment of a new international economic order and social-economic development are out of the question, nor can the population problem be really solved. unemployment, poverty and other population problems in the developed countries including the superpowers are also a prominent phenomenom, but no reference in this connection is made in the document. although the document affirms in principle respect of state sovereignty,

it however sets targets for restricting population growth, tries to impose them on the developing countries and take them as the basis for "review and appraisal". this is actually tantamount to interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and infringe on their sovereignty. the pessimistic views of "population explosion" spread by the superpowers remain unchanged in many articles of the documents, and some wordings are inappropriate. for instance, expressions like "interdependence" may be distorted by the superpowers to mean that the developing countries must be dependent on them."

li ting-chuan stressed: we hold that the struggle on world population problem is far from being over and that it will involve a long and complicated process. the superpowers, particularly that superpower which flaunts the label of socialism will go on playing tricks and resorting to intrigues. but all their schemes will surely suffer major defeats and the struggle waged by us the third world countries and the people of the whole world against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism will win final victories.

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